The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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POLAR VOYAGES.

Capt. I. I. Hayes Gives His Views of the Last Failure.

He Believes that Capt. Hall Was Murdered by Mutinous Men.

A Point Reached Within 480 Miles of the North Pole.

Sufferings of a Boat's Crew Left on One of the South Shetland Islands.

NEW YORK, May 11—Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, in an interview relative to the failure of the Hall Expedition, expressed the opinion that the "Polaris" was unfit for the service, and that injury to the vessel was caused by defects in her build. "Capt. Hall," said the Doctor, "was 464 miles from the North Pole. He (Hall) has proven what I have predicted long ago, that Smith's Sound was navigable, and was the true passage into the open polar sea, which he seems to have reached. Why he was driven back I cannot tell, probably by drifting ice fields or gales of wind; but I have no doubt that he had reached the polar sea. There is one remarkable fact about his explorations. He had constant sunshine all the time, and the survivors who were drifting down south with the waters were all the time without a ray of sunshine. I can't understand why a ship, when it was so near Northumberland Island, would draw up before ice and discharge its cargo on it. I think there was dissension on board, and it looks to me as though this party had been determined to leave the ship. There is a mystery about this part of the report that I cannot fathom. I think Capt. Hall has done a glorious thing. He has gone further north with his ship than any human being ever did before him, although others have gone as far in sledges. Capt. Hall seems to have broken through the icebergs of Smith's Sound which baffled both previous expeditions, and succeeded in reaching the point where both Kane and I claimed to have seen the open polar sea, in latitude 82 degrees 16 minutes, the most northerly latitude ever reached by any ship. His ship was 219 miles further north than Kane's ship. I can't understand why the survivors were left to the mercies of the floe, unless there was difficulty on board the ship. At the outset, at Drisco, there was some difficulty between Hall and Buddington. This was settled by the Captain of the Congress. There was something very mysterious in Capt. Hall's death. I wouldn't like to say that he was killed by one of his men in a mutiny, but it would almost look so. I have never known of anyone dying in that region of apoplexy, and Capt. Hall certainly did not look like an apoplectic man. I think there is strong probability that the people on board the Polaris are safe, and that the vessel will be back here by September. The men who deserted the ship, probably did so because of Hall's death. He was a brave and resolute man, and stout with determination to reach the North Pole if it would take him five years to do it. He was one of the pluckiest men I ever saw, and would have staid two years more to accomplish his purpose if death had spared him—death or murder, I don't know which."

Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, thinks Hall's expedition far from a failure, and has no doubt realized many of the objects in view in sending it out.

The *Herald* publishes a statement of James A. King, the only known survivor of a boat's crew of five of the seal-fishing schooner Franklin, of New London, landed in 1871 on Window Island, one of the South Shetlands, situated south of Cape Horn, in latitude 64. The men killed 4,000 seals there, and went to St. George's Island, leaving the record of their whereabouts behind. The vessel subsequently returned from another of the group, landed a boat, discovered the record, and proceeded to St. George's, where, getting no response to guns, rockets, and other signals, and being unable to send a boat ashore on account of breakers and ice, was compelled to abandon the men and proceed home, where their loss had long since been reported. The schooner Nile, one of whose men is now in New York, discovered King late last year in a small wooden hut on St. George's Island. One of his companions had died several months before, while others, including the third mate, left, two weeks before King was found, with a boat, for Window Island, against his remonstrance. He helped them launch the boat, but don't know what became of them. It is certain, however, that a portion of the boat and a sailor's coat were found on the beach near Cape Sheriff, thirty miles from the hut where the men passed the weary year. That they were drowned in the breakers and never reached Window Island is probable.

It is reported that the seals are now almost entirely killed off the South Shetland Islands. King told this man that he and his comrades managed to live on pelicans' flesh and some biscuits left behind by a boat's crew, and made clothes out of seal skins. Their hut was built of boards left there by another vessel. Fire was kept with seal blubbers. The survivor had been without fire several days when found.

MORTUARY.

The Remains of the Late Chief-Justice Chase Lying in State in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The remains of the late Chief-Justice Chase arrived here early this morning, accompanied by relatives and pall-bearers, and were conveyed to the Supreme Court-room, where they were placed on a catafalque, the same on which the body of Lincoln reposed in state in the rotunda of the Capitol in April, 1865. Floral decorations tastefully arranged in the form of crosses, wreaths, anchors, etc., were placed on the coffin and the catafalque, most of them being from the Government conservatory. Immediately in front of the draped seat formerly occupied by the late Chief Justice was a large floral cross, while inside the bar were boxes of the choicest blooming flowers. A guard of policemen and servants of the court were in attendance. Several thousand persons visited the Supreme Court-room in the course of the day, but were disappointed in not seeing the face of the deceased. The casket was opened by a physician for private inspection, but was again soon closed, for reason it is said, that the features had undergone a marked change, therefore it was thought proper not to expose them.

The funeral services will at noon to-morrow be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, in the Senate Chamber. All of the furniture, including the carpets, was some time ago removed, but the chairs will be temporarily restored, and the Vice-President's seat, Secretary's desk, and other parts of the chamber be draped in mourning.

The following gentlemen have been appointed pall-bearers: Admiral Goldsborough, Gen. McDowell, Senator Cameron, Pennsylvania; Senator Cragin, New Hampshire; Senator Norwood, Georgia; Montgomery Blair, Maryland; W. W. Corcoran, Washington. Gov. Henry D. Cook, Washington; A. F. Perry, Ohio; Hiram Barney, New York; Whitelaw Reid, New York; Dr. Peter Parker, Washington; Joseph Casey and Mr. Schley, of Maryland. The pew formerly occupied by the late Chief Justice in the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church was to-day heavily draped with black, and the front of the pulpit covered with black cloth.

Funeral of Oakes Ames.

BOSTON, May 11.—Over 3,000 people attended the funeral of Oakes Ames at North Easton today. The services were in the form prescribed in the Unitarian Church. Among those present were Vice-President Wilson, Senator Boutwell, the Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and several past and present members of the Governor's Council, of which Ames was a member during Govs. Andrew's and Claflin's administrations, Congressmen Gooch and Butler, ex-Congressmen Alexander H. Rice, Ginery, Twitchell, and E. H. Rollins, and ex-Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts. The body was taken to the Easton Cemetery, followed by a long cortege, the workmen in the employ of Oliver Ames & Sons, 400 in number, marching in procession. Eight employes were selected as pall-bearers.

At a meeting of the Hardware Trade and Manufacturers, yesterday, resolutions of regret at the death of Oakes Ames, and sympathy with the family, were adopted.

NEW YORK.

The Return of the Fugitive Conklin Explained—Other Prominent Parties Implicated—Parson Bellows Explains—False Report of the Death of Gov. Dix—Tweed's Case—Accident to Another Steamer of the White Star Line.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Francis W. Worth, Receiver of the Market Savings Bank, gives this explanation of the return of Henry R. Conklin, the fugitive cashier: "We had been working at the books, and had gone as far as possible without assistance. There was so much doctoring up of the accounts, and so many false and confused entries, that we were completely at a loss how to proceed, and it had become absolutely necessary that some one conversant with the manner in which the books had been kept should be called in. In these circumstances, I procured a writ of immunity for him, and went to Canada to bring him on. With his aid we hope to fix the blame on several parties who have heretofore stood quite high. By his testimony we hope to convict Van Name, now tracked up, and get sufficient facts to warrant the arrest of other persons whom at present it would be unwise to name lest it should put them on their guard. Should the whole matter ever come before the public, very interesting revelations would be made; but I expect there are several who would draw their checks quickly for the amount of their peculations as soon as we show them we have facts in our possession to convict them. Conklin is now working quietly on the books of the bank in a place where he is free from disturbance, and will be able to give us something definite during the coming week.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, one of the most conservative of Unitarian clergymen, says of the prospects of that Church: "We are a Church without any definite creed. We agree only on one point—a denial of the dogma of the Trinity. Beyond that we have no premeditated uniformity of belief. We are as independent in our individual as in our combined capacities. We have no synods or Ecclesiastical Councils. There is what is termed the General Assembly meeting once a year. Its functions are purely consultative, and in the Constitution of that body it is declared to be open to Unitarian and other Churches. On that other churches will lie all the trouble. We can shut no one out, and of course we cannot agree to settle down on any particular defined line of belief. Our whole arrangement is one rather of a mutual understanding than of a fixed purpose. If we were cut up into forty different bits, and each fragment set afloat on its own individual shingle, I think we should gradually work our way together into pretty much what we are now. There are some few who have either left us or stand ready to return to Christianity, but they would probably go into something like Beecher's free religion. They are conservative, and are afraid of such loose fish as Frothingham, coming into the quiet pool and raising a general disturbance. He may do so at any time. We cannot prevent; but I doubt very much whether we have any just cause of apprehension. We have all shades of opinion with regard to the divinity of Jesus Christ represented in our congregations. Our great characteristic, if we have one predominant one, is charity in matters of belief. Let us think as we will, but not quarrel nor dispute. The Rev. Octavius B. Frothingham, most radical of his creed, asserts 'the radicals are no longer Unitarians.' We have no creed. We pride ourselves on having none. If I were to attempt to give a religious title to our belief, so far as it exists, I should call it Theism, not Christian, but scientific Theism. We discard the Bible, Christ, and all the old forms of belief, and shall follow our faith, no matter where it may lead us; we do not care, of course. The main body of the Church holds the money, but, as conservatism always does, we possess the zeal, the brains, and the determination to follow our own course. No ecclesiastical fellowship exists between the two branches. We do not exchange in our pulpits, and in all respects we are entirely distinct. We can and do admit all manner of men into our Society—Spiritualists, Catholics, Atheists, Infidels—all are equally welcome, if they do not attempt to measure others by their standard orthodox. Unitarianism I think will become evangelical. Our future depends only on the limitations of the human powers and science. We hold the religion of the future, if such a thing exists."

There was much excitement here this evening about the Fifth Avenue Hotel over a report that Gov. Dix had fallen dead in Albany in a fit of apoplexy, while returning from church. The story was believed for some time, and not wholly discredited until some friends telegraphed to Albany, and learned that he was alive and well.

LATER.—So wide-spread was the belief in Gov. Dix's death that it was announced this evening from several pulpits. A number of persons would not believe the contradiction until they had called on the Rev. Morgan Dix, and were assured that the report was a canard.

There really seems some prospect now that Tweed will have an impartial trial, though it is generally believed that his Tammany adherents will probably find means to defeat the ends of justice.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 11.—The accident to the steamship Oceanic appears to have occurred two miles outside of Sandy Hook, and was a crack in the face of one of her four cylinders, through which a small quantity of steam at first escaped. The damage appearing slight, it was determined to proceed, but in fifteen minutes the crack had so extended that the steam was escaping very rapidly. It was then decided to return, and the vessel reached the dock at 7 p. m. The face of the cylinder is of cast iron, about six inches thick, and held together by a wrought iron rim. The break was a sixteenth of an inch in width, and extended entirely across the face of the cylinder, which was a new one put on at the last stoppage at Liverpool. The change of the course of the ship caused much excitement among the passengers, which was allayed. They all went ashore last night, and the steamer will probably not continue her voyage until a new casting is made,—perhaps two or three days.

LOUISIANA.

Kellogg's Gunboat at Brashear—Custom-House Clerks Pressed into the Service.

BRASHEAR CITY, May 11.—Kellogg's gunboat Ozark arrived this morning. It is a dilapidated concern. The steamer Iberia is expected to return from St. Martinsville this evening with the Metropolitans, the United States troops having arrived there.

It is rumored here that Metropolitan cavalry, composed of United States Custom-House clerks, who had to volunteer or accept a discharge under the customary summer rules of reducing expenses, have stated that they receive pay as Custom-House clerks, and also as Deputy Marshals.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—A special from New Orleans, dated Saturday, says three batteries will be in camp to-morrow at Annunciation Square, and four infantry companies in other parts of the city, being reinforcements to the Federal troops ordered to the Red River country to arrest the Colfax rioters.

Information is received corroborating the news of the preparations for an organized resistance to the service of writs. There is great excitement in that region. The Nineteenth Regulars will be stationed throughout the State in disaffected parishes. The reports of the cholera there are untrue.

The Fusionist State Convention of the people to protest against Kellogg, to be held at New Orleans in June, will adjourn to reassemble when Congress meets. A call extensively circulated for the opponents of Kellogg to meet to-night, armed, at Lafayette Square, created excitement, but evoked no response.

Samuel Smith, of Rockport, O., aged about 80, suicided in Cleveland on Friday by shooting. Cause unknown.

DIXON.

The First Sabbath after the Calamity.

Yesterday in the Stricken Town.

The Church Observances—Features of the Day.

Operations at the Fatal Span.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., May 11.—This evening closes a Sunday the saddest known in the history of this region, the first Sabbath following the stroke of the great calamity, succeeding a week of such grief and anguish in the stricken homes of this community as has rarely been exceeded in the annals of human sorrow. A peculiar interest has attached to this day, as the first occasion of public concourse aside from the frequent funerals that have filled the town with symbols of mourning.

At an early hour in the day, people began to come in from neighboring localities, and from the homes of the town, until a large concourse of spectators had resumed the operation of watching the dismal proceedings at the scene of the casualty.

Both shores of the river have been thronged watching the work of cleaning away the fatal span. No additional bodies have been found though five more are known to be missing, all of whom where last seen on or near the bridge or in the water.

At this hour about all the debris of the fatal span has been drawn out of the water and wreckers are dragging the river at that place and down the river for a distance of three miles. Throughout this whole extent the dreadful work is going on. If it is possible for human skill and labor to find these bodies they will be found.

THE CHURCHES.

At 11 o'clock the seven churches of the city were filled with weeping audiences. The mourners proper in the Baptist Church occupied the front seats filling a large part of the room.

In the Methodist Church they were scattered through the congregation. In all, they were conspicuous, and, together with the drapery of mourning which in all the churches hung from altars, pulpits, ceilings, and doors, made the congregations of the Dixon churches to-day the most solemn spectacle your reporter has ever seen.

The service in the Baptist Church opened with the singing of the hymn, "Lord, How Mysterious are Thy Ways," by the congregation, after which the pastor, Rev. J. H. Pratt, read the 46th psalm and offered prayer.

REV. MR. PRATT'S PRAYER.

Oh, God, we come this morning to seek thy blessing. Hast thou not in thy Providence ordered all things? Has death come to any without Thy knowledge? Some of those with us in Thy sanctum last Sunday are not with us to-day. Was not thy hand here? If Thou art not in this we should utterly despair to-day. We recognize Thy hand. We would be still and know that Thou art God. It is the Lord. Let Him do what seemeth Him good. O, Lord, heal the wounds Thou hast made, and grant that we may learn the lessons of Thy providence. Aid us by Thy spirit. How can we speak when Thou art speaking? O, grant that we may come out of this night of sorrow into the light of God's own countenance. We ask it in the name of Christ. Amen.

THE REV. MR. PRATT'S SERMON.

TEXT: "Be still and know that I am God." Psalm 40, 10. Is there one here to-day who doubts the existence of God? If there be such an one, for him I have no message; and, indeed, to those who believe in the God of the Bible, I speak with much trembling. There are times and circumstances when it seem wrong to break the silence of God. Such is our condition to-day. Like a thunderbolt from the clear sky fell the calamity last Sabbath. In the midst of life we are in death. God is speaking to us to-day. Let us listen; be still; He speaks in nature. His voice is heard in the soft summer breeze or in the whirlwind and the tempest. "The heavens declare His glory and the firmament showeth His handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech and night unto night showeth knowledge." God speaks to us in His word. He tells us how to live and how to die. He invites us to examine for ourselves, and tells us all we ought to know of Him. He speaks to us by His Spirit, and happy are they who listen to His teachings. He speaks to us by His Providence, in this voice. He addresses us to-day. Shall we understand that God has done this, and by it that He is speaking to the living? Oh! let us hear what God says to us to-day.

The preacher here showed how God was speaking to the father, the mother, sister, brother, the Sunday-school scholar, young man and woman, and then said, I don't wish to sit in judgment on our loved ones to-day; if I did I could speak with confidence. I only address the living. The death of our lost ones came suddenly. No farewell word of parting was uttered. We should learn that our lives are in the hands of God. He has set the time. With Him there is no change. He orders all things in His infinite wisdom. We should learn the great uncertainty of human life.

Next followed a brief sketch of each member lost connected with Mr. Pratt's congregation, after which the service closed with the singing of the hymn

Oh Lord, how happy we should be,
If we cast our care on Thee.

The sermon was very plain and short, and delivered with much emotion. The room was full, and during the entire service it seemed that everyone was weeping.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Rev. H. H. Loring, of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, officiated. The services were especially solemn. Penitential Psalms were used in the Psalter. Thanksgiving for deliverance from danger was rendered, and prayers were offered for persons in affliction. The full Litany was said, including the more penitential portion.

The subject of the sermon was "Sympathy." The duty of Christian men and women to seek out the afflicted and sorrowing, and make their burdens easier to be borne, was dwelt upon. The speaker said it is impossible for any one, morally or religiously, or as regards his temporal needs, to stand alone in the world—that is to say, on the social principle rest both secular and religious life. In us there is an element of dependence, and between us there is a chord of sympathy. We support each other in a thousand ways and by manifold action, quite unimportant, superficially considered. We influence each other for good or for evil, for gain or for loss, for God or for Satan. Our sympathies are expounded or contracted, increased or diminished, accordingly. The Church was represented as a family, the members of which are brethren. As such they are to sympathize one with another. Those with whom we sympathize in their trials and sorrows—and who is there here to-day that does not know of such?—will thus be comforted to be in a measure relieved of their burdens. There was but one person connected with this church lost. His name was Robert Dyke.

IN THE METHODIST CHURCH

the Rev. John Williamson preached a memorial sermon, taking for his text, "Blessed are those servants whom the Lord, when He cometh, shall find watching." Luke xii.: 37. This morning we are in the shadow of a moral disaster. We are here neither to blame nor to repine. Tears are our birthright, and we would bend our heads to their hallowing ministry. This is not our first sad day. Ere this our hearts have bled, lives have been darkened by disaster, and our hearts have broken with anguish. Our worst misfortune has in this instance been exaggerated, and our worst conceptions of fear have been realized. The explanation is: We are away from our Father's home. This is not our home. Here we have no continuing city. Our human fortune is all adjusted to a life of uncertainties. Ours is a pilgrim's fate. The demon of death is ever-insatiate. More than 6,000 homes have formed this precious human tide into his horrid maw, and yet his greed is unappeased. Plague and accidents have crowded each other, and continue with bloody wrecks in oblation to spirits infernal, and yet the crimson stream remains unchecked. We see insecurity in every terrestrial thing. We cannot blame our God. Death was not by him ordained. It is not a child of His infinite genius. Man made his groans, and decline, and death. We may read the Divine will in Nature. Natural things are God's plain and conclusive voice. We must study them and obey. Ignorance and disobedience are the implacable foes of human kind. These God never made. He must permit them to spare our choices from servitude. They are human choices or misfortunes. God grants us elective volition. His decrees are not determinative, but overruling. The wrath of man is made to praise Him. We cannot say that our Truesdell bridge was smitten by the Almighty, and fell as a judgment, or to teach a salutary moral lesson. It fell because its material supports were insufficient, and these were insufficient because the people did not think or know. To accuse any one of crime in the plan and construction of this unfortunate bridge is to declare what no one believes. The will of God in all ages is that overloaded structures must give way. The ability of any bridge to bear a straw is a simple question of mechanics, and when the Divine forewarning is made thus mathematically precise, we must henceforth try to heed without knowing it. Our dear people crowded on an imperfect bridge, and swift disaster came. God, however, is using this dire calamity for our good and His own glory. Within a few days we have seen much practical Christianity illustrated, and the usually latent spirit of Christians has been plainly discerned. Times like these provoke many a man into practical professions of religion, who, without this exigency, would live and die unknown and unappreciated by the Church. Our people heard the Gospel of "Be ye also ready" preached with unusual power last Lord's day. They listened to its mournful rhythm, burdening the air in solemn dirge, and to its warning refrain rising from the river's troubled flood. The tolling bell hath beaten eternity's sublime step; the dismal hearse portended the coming peace, and the waiting mourners sigh the grief of living. Who, during the past week, has failed to think of the

Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood,

and of the land of cloudless sunshine, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." In all these things may be seen the Divine overruling. Here is the ministry of Providential profit. In these stimula of Christian graces God's hand may be seen—in the very freshness of this disaster, while emotion is stirred to its bottom, and while tears are raining their sad flow, and stony hearts have lost their flint. God grant that many men may seek the Crucified.

During the past dread week, I have been called to bury many dead, and, as a Christian minister, I have tried to name Jesus worthily to stricken hearts and desolated homes. The work left unfinished there, it is my meaning to complete this morning. I have many delightful facts concerning each of these deceased, and would like to recount them in memoriam and for our common good. God hath laid upon no man the duty of assigning any soul to its immortal future. This matter of eternal destiny rests wholly with the man himself. Heaven and hell are possibilities of human choice. God will not exalt to Heaven, nor will He degrade to hell; but any man can do either for himself. How many of our recent dead chose heaven, I am wholly unprepared to assert, and personally I am too ignorant of how Heaven may be chosen by others to even imagine salvation is a choice like food or air, and must be made by faith in Christ; and yet there are as many ways of choosing Christ as there are individuals who need him. The fountain is one and changeless, but the paths by which its healing waters are reached are many. No matter how the thirsting soul may drink, so that it drinks. Our dear departed come no more. We have softly handed them back again to their parent clay, while we linger behind for the deepness of our fast falling night. Our calamity teaches us two chief lessons: first, "Be ye also ready." "No mourning can be sure of its evening twilight, and chosen safety daily proves a baited snare," and, second, always build against twice the known demand included in every contract. Seek superfluous safety, and never court a chance where human life is endangered.

THE REV. DR. BATH, OF ELGIN

preached in the Universalist Church. After alluding in a brief but touching manner to the sad events which had been filled so many hearts with deepest sorrow, and the whole nation with mourning, Mr. B. announced his text from John xiv: 18: "I will not leave you comfortless. I will come to you." He said the spirit and design of Christianity was to meet the conditions and supply the real wants of all men, by removing ignorance and sin and teaching the way of holiness, reconciliation to God, and perfect obedience to his laws. There is a place and a need for such a religion as Jesus taught. Philosophers may doubt, historians deny, and scientists reject, but there is a realm nothing else can explore and fill. What can their cold queries do for hearts broken and breaking as yours are to-day? Who can bear to look down into these fresh graves and see only darkness and silence there? Who can gaze intently into the solemn future, into eternity, and see no light, hear no voices, feel no touch of palpitating love? Jesus was about to leave His disciples, and they were sad. He explained to them how needful it was He should go away, and then assured them He would not leave them comfortless; He would come to them. Two things are here taught: First, Christianity leaves no one comfortless. It removes all guilt, all darkness, all sorrow and gives fullness of joy and life for ever more. He swallows up death in victory; wipes away tears from all faces, and makes all things new.

Second, Jesus comes to the stricken souls, to the wayward sinner, to the departing spirit, to restore, to guide, to comfort, and to save. He comes not in the grosser form of flesh and blood, as the Church has taught, and waits to separate and condemn, but in his spirit-power, to be formed in us, the house of glory to dwell in us, as He promised that He and his Father would come to us and sup with us that we should be one in Him as He was one in the Father. While in the world He bore witness to the truth, but when He left it He sent the spirit of truth upon them that believe. By that spirit He comes to all who truly believe to comfort and bless them. All who love dwell in God, and God in them, for God is love. Here is comfort, and here is hope, and here is joy for the deepest afflictions, for the severest trials. A want is met which the world cannot supply. The profoundest knowledge, the highest honors, the greatest wealth are bubbles compared with the riches of the Gospel, in a town like this; but the sweet and hallowing spirit of truth, the holy comforter, removes all doubt and fear, and breathes life and joy into the saddest scenes, by showing us the Father, Who doeth all things well.

IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

the pastor, Rev. E. Sickles, chose for his text Psalms lxii, 11: "God hath spoken once. Twice have I heard that power belongeth unto God." Within the past month the country and world have been startled by those great disasters—God speaking once on the highway of the sea,—the loss of the Atlantic, on the highway of the land, a railway train rushing to destruction at Meadow Brook, and the falling of our bridge, last but not least. In the first the loss was scattered over two continents. The second was one or least a commonwealth, while in this of ours forty have been taken from our little community. No wonder at the instense interest and sympathy throughout the land. Amid this widespread grief our Church has great reason for thankfulness—out of so large a congregation and so many of them living on the North Side, and so many of them on the bridge at the time, our loss but three, and those three, earnest devoted Christians. I have had to bury none in a hopeless grave. The power of God toward us as a congregation, therefore, is that of deliverance, and the voice of God that of mercy. My subject is the voice of God in this disaster. It is God. We call it an accident, but there are no accidents in the government of God. Not a sparrow falls without God's notice, much less so many hearts full of love and affection.

The speaker here dwelt on the relations of such calamities to the providential government of God, showing by illustration and scripture His kingdom ruleth over all. We learn from this calamity how near God is. We forget this until God speaks. He put out His mysterious hand, and drew away many of our numbers. God can reach after us any moment. We learn how near we are to God. We cannot see God, but at any moment we may fall into His hands. Death has a thousand messengers. Life hangs by a thread, and that thread alone keeps us from the immediate presence of a just and holy God. Preparation to meet Him is the prime value and use of life. While God speaks once in this powerful manner, He is all the time speaking in a different tone. Judgment is His. Strange work—words of kindness, or tones of love. He proffers and uses. "Come unto me all ye that labor;" "if any man thirst," etc. "The Son of Man came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them," etc., etc. These are now the words of Jesus. Once, twice, a thousand times God hath spoken.

The church was heavily draped in mourning, and was crowded.

REV. E. W. KELLY,

of the Lutheran Church, preached from the text; "It is a beautiful thing to fall in the hands of the living God." Heb. x.: 31. The fact that Christ has made a complete atonement for our sins, and offers us salvation, and we are urged to accept it, makes us doubly responsible and intensifies our guilt if unsaved. We had no guilt but for the violation of God's law; but now that salvation is offered and we are urged to accept it, our rejection or refusal lays us under the additional guilt of despising His grace and mercy, and treating contemptuously the blood of His dear Son; and if we sin wilfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth there remains no more sacrifice for sins &c. Heb. xxxi.: 30.

It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. 1. What is it to fall into the hands of the living God? 2. Why is it so fearful? We are always in God's hands as His creatures, but this is not the sense here meant. There is a reference to the taking of vengeance and recompensing for something done. It does not refer to calamities nor misfortunes in this life. We believe in special providences, but all calamities are not God's direct providences, while many sad and suffering calamities are mercies and blessings. No doubt this recompense refers to the final judgment, where men fall unmistakably into the hands of the living God. It is there, after the investigation of the case, that the Judge from His throne will pronounce the sentence,—to those who have served God with acceptance a sentence of welcome, and those who have not, the sentence, "Depart from me," etc. This is to fall most emphatically into the hands of the living God. Among those who thus fall will be many who now expect better things in the future. In that day the question will not be asked, Were you baptized—when, where, or how; did you belong to the Church, and to what; did you go to the communion and believe in the real presence or not; did you possess a good moral character before men? None of these. A very different standard is raised, a measure to reach the recesses of the heart. Did you do the will of Him who sent me? Did you believe the record of God respecting His Son, and did you serve Him in singleness of heart? Failing to abide these tests, you must fall into the hands of the living God. And why so fearful? Because He is so mighty and can inflict whatever punishment He pleases. Who can stand before the power of Omnipotence? All can neither turn from the fierceness of His wrath nor dictate the terms of reconciliation. Man is powerless when the thunderbolts of heaven are let loose. What arm can stay the stroke of the Almighty? As well might the sucking child have stayed the fall of the iron bridge a week ago. It is fearful, because God is just, and will mete out the just merits of every case. Yet one other thought. It is fearful to fall, etc. The idea is that those who fall into His hands are those who will not come and trust themselves upon His word and promise. It is not fearful to God, not fearful to approach Him, not fearful to throw yourself into His hands; but when men will not come, will not trust Him, will not obey Him, it will be fearful to be hurled into His presence and fall into His hands. Into the Divine presence we must come, but when as criminals we are brought, with conviction in our hearts, how we dread the Divine presence. But such has no doubt been the case with some who went down with the bridge on last Sabbath. Some who sat in this house are gone forever. They have met God in very deed. It is our duty to be ready, that we may not fear.

IN ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

Rev. M. McDermott officiated. He thanked God that so few of his congregation were sent to an untimely grave. He took his text from Luke xii.: 4: "Be ye therefore ready," from which was preached an able sermon. Four persons in this congregation were lost and six were injured.

ITEMS.

Of those lost, one was an Episcopalian, two Lutheran, three Presbyterians, four Catholics, twelve Baptists, and the remainder Methodists and Universalists.

The injured at this writing are all doing well, and it is thought will all recover.

Nature has been lavish in dispensing beautiful views of woodland and river around this forest city. One spot particularly noted for its commanding elevation and forest shades is the cemetery, the final resting-place of their lamented dead. It is a picturesque location, and to-day many new-made graves mark the great affliction suffered by this people.

The day without has been one of sunshine and beauty, but within, to the residents of Dixon, one of sadness and sorrow.

THE DUELLO.

Two Young Virginians Settle a Rivalry in a Love Affair at the Pistol's Mouth.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A Richmond special gives these details of a desperate duel fought near that city:

The traditional ten paces were duly measured, and the principals placed in position. They bowed to each other with stately grace. The weapons having been examined and loaded were handed to the parties. One of the seconds said, "Gentlemen, are you ready?" The briefest pause, then "One, two, three," were slowly counted. Just before the last word an almost simultaneous report was heard. As the smoke cleared away both parties were seen standing unhurt, and immediately the voice of McCarty was heard demanding a second fire. This demand precluded any interference on the part of the friends, and preparations were at once made for the second fire. When the pistols exploded this time both parties were seen to fall heavily on their faces. They were seriously, and it is feared fatally, wounded. A conical ball had entered McCarty's hip, and a round ball the abdominal cavity of Mordecai. While the seconds and friends were devising ways to convey the parties from the field, the Chief of Police, urging a foaming steed over fences and ditches came up just as the surgeons had placed their patients in comfortable positions. He ordered the seconds to consider themselves under arrest, and report and give bail for their appearance before the Police Justice. This they did. McCarty was conveyed to his mother's house, in this city. Mordecai was taken to the residence of his cousin, Col. E. T. D. Myers. While the men were lying on the ground Mordecai was heard to say: "He can have another fire if he wants." Mordecai is a rising young attorney, nephew of Col. John B. Young, a prominent lawyer, and personally very popular. McCarty is not so well known, but is much esteemed by his acquaintance. He is of good Virginia lineage, and a nephew of the Virginia Congressman McCarty, who some time in the year 1824 fought a duel at Bladensburg with muskets at one pace, with John Thompson Mason, his brother-in-law, a United States Senator from this State, which resulted in the immediate death of Mason, and the loss of one of McCarty's arms.

The young lady who was the innocent cause of this latter duel is in the deepest distress. She is a beautiful blonde, and has been for several years the leading belle at the White Sulphur Springs.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, and thence to the Lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys, falling barometer, southwesterly winds, warm and cloudy weather, with occasional local rain. For Tennessee, the Gulf, and South Atlantic States, diminishing pressure, rising temperature, southwesterly winds, clearing and partly cloudy weather, with local rain on the Western Gulf. For the Lower Lakes and Middle States, northwesterly winds, backing gradually to southwesterly, slowly increasing temperature, and generally clearing weather. For Canada and New England, cooler, cloudy, and clearing weather, with rain, northeasterly winds, veering to southwesterly, and higher pressure to-morrow.

Railroad News.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—A proposition to transfer $200,000 stock from the Hannibal & Moberly Railroad to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road, making Hannibal the terminus of the latter road was voted on in Monroe City, Mo., yesterday, and carried by a large majority.

MILWAUKEE, May 11.—It is rumored that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company have rejected the St. Croix land-grant, but it lacks confirmation up to Sunday night.

FOREIGN.

Attempt to Assassinate the German Emperor in St. Petersburg.

Progress of the French and Spanish Elections.

RUSSIA.

[Herald Special.]

PARIS, May 11.—The Emperor William was fired upon while reviewing the troops at St. Petersburg. The shot passed through his helmet and wounded an Adjutant.

LONDON, May 11.—A report has been received here that the Emperor of Germany was fired upon by a priest while reviewing the troops at St. Petersburg. The ball passed through his helmet, severely wounding an Adjutant. The report has not yet been published, but is considered reliable.

LONDON, May 12.—The London *Telegraph* to-day contains a report that an attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor William of Germany, while he was holding a review at Justerberg. A priest fired at the Emperor, and the ball passed through his helmet and severely wounded an Adjutant.

According to the *Daily News*, this attempt was made at St. Petersburg.

LONDON, May 12.—A special dispatch to the London *Times* reports that a Russian picket party under command of a Colonel, in the advance guard of Gen. Kauffman's column, were surprised by some Bakharese horsemen and all put to death by impalement. Three officers and a few men were captured by the Kirghese between Orsk and Kasalinsk.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 11.—The preliminary elections for the Constituent Cortes began in this city yesterday. The number of votes cast on the first day was 32,525. The voting continues to-day. A large majority for the Federal Republicans is assured. The vote cast by other parties is insignificant, although there is much excitement. The election has so far been peaceful.

The official return of the Minister of *Finance* shows that the total debt of Spain in March, 1873, was 7,830,060,000 pesetas, about a third more than in 1868.

MADRID, May 11.—The Monarchists have everywhere abstained from voting in the elections for the Constituent Cortes.

MADRID, May 11.—The Federalists have carried every election district in the city. It is reported that the Magistrates have received orders to hold Admiral Topete under arrest.

ITALY.

ROME, May 11.—During the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, a crowd numbering 200 persons marched to the Quirinal, making riotous demonstrations on the way, and shouting for the complete abolition of religious corporations. The police made a stand against the mob, and prevented it from entering the palace.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 11.—The *Observer* states that a general election for members of Parliament will be held next spring. The present Parliament will meet for the last time in February, for a short session, when, after voting the estimates, it will be dissolved. The new Parliament will be convoked shortly after the Easter holidays.

LONDON, May 11.—At a Republican Convention held in Birmington to-day a letter from John Bright was read discountenancing the Republican agitation, and emphatically declaring that the writer had no sympathy with those who sought to uproot the British monarchy.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 11.—Supplemental elections were held to-day in four departments. Returns so far received indicate that in all cases either the Radical or Republican candidates for the Assembly have been chosen.

LONDON, May 12.—The French Government has given renewed assurances that it supports the action taken by England for the suppression of the slave trade on the east coast of Africa, and denies that the Sultan of Zanzibar has been authorized to rely on French protection.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 11.—The Government proposes to modify certain provisions of the Bank act, with a view to relieving the stock market.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—Leading politicians from Virginia state that Henry A. Wise is making an effort to get the Republican nomination for Governor. Col. Hughes, who has heretofore been spoken of as the probable candidate of the Republicans, cannot, it is said, command the united support of the party, being strongly opposed by Senator Lewis and his followers. Since the nomination of Horace Greeley by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, Henry A. Wise, like John S. Mosby, has been seeking affiliation with the Republican party of Virginia, and the proposition is to take him up as a compromise candidate on the ground that he would draw after him some Conservative votes. The straight-out Republicans of the Hughes' faction are, of course, against Wise, and will do all they can to prevent his nomination. Altogether, it is hardly probable that Wise can be nominated, but in view of his antecedents, the idea of his seeking a nomination from the Republicans is rather novel.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

Rumors of the probable early retirement of Secretary Richardson have been again put in circulation, with perhaps less foundation than previously, when Judge Richardson stated that there was no agreement or understanding that he should hold the office of Secretary of the Treasury temporarily, nor in fact had anything been said by the President which could possibly be construed to mean that Mr. Richardson's term was to be limited. The latter would not have accepted the position upon any such understanding, and he remarked that he was as likely to remain in his present position during the entire term of 4 years as that he would occupy it one day.

THE MODOCS.

The War Department Officials are not disposed to place much reliance in the report that the Modocs have entirely abandoned their stronghold in the Lava Beds. It is feared that should our troops act on this supposition and make another advance they might be drawn into another ambuscade and meet with fresh disaster. In view of past experience, Gen. Davis has been instructed to act cautiously, and before any movement in force is made, care will be taken to ascertain the position of the Indians.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

Ex-Gov. L. E. Parsons, of Alabama, is the latest addition to the list of persons from whom it is expected the President will select a successor to the deceased Ex-Gov. Orr, as Minister to Russia.

PERSONAL.

The family of ex-Senator Frank Blair has received intelligence to the effect that the General's health has greatly improved since his arrival at the water-cure at Clifton.

THE CHASE OBSEQUIES.

Should the weather be favorable to-morrow, the funeral of the late Chief Justice will be a large and imposing affair. The President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, and other leading officers will attend.

Supposed Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WEST ALEXANDERVILLE, O., May 11.—Yesterday morning Levi P. Fautz blew the top of his head off by pointing a rifle at his head and discharging it. He is thought to have been insane, as he is supposed to be connected with a poisoning case which has not been settled yet. He leaves a wife and two children.

Killed by Lightning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREENVILLE, O., May 11.—On May 9, Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, living in the vicinity of Gettysburg, O., were struck by lightning, instantly killing Mrs. Bowman and seriously injuring Mr. Bowman, but there is some hope for his recovery.

THE NORTH POLE.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., of May 9, says: The steamer Walrus arrived from the seal fishery at the port of St. Johns this morning, bringing the news that the steamer Tigress had come into Rorerts' Bay, 18 miles from here, having on board nineteen survivors of Hall's Arctic expedition. The following are the names of the

RESCUED:

H. C. Tyson, Assistant Navigator; Frederick Myer, Meteorologist; John Heron, steward; W. C. Kruger, seaman; Fred Jamka, seaman; Wm. Nindeman, seaman; Fred. Auting, seaman; Gustavus T. Linguist, seaman; Peter Johnson, seaman; W. Jackson, cook; Esquimaux Joe, interpreter, with Hannah and child, Esquimaux; Hans Christian, of Kane's expedition, and Hans Christian's wife and four children, the youngest only 8 months old.

This party, which had been landed from the ship Polaris, were driven from her by a gale, which burst her moorings on the 15th of October, 1872, in latitude 72 degrees 35 minutes. When they last saw the Polaris she was under steam and canvas, making for a harbor on the east side of Northumberland Island. She had no more boats left of six which she brought with her from the port of New York. Two were lost in the northern expedition; two were landed on the ice with Captain Tyson's party; one was burnt as firewood to make water for the crew, and the other is on board of the Tigress.

THE "POLARIS"

was in command of Capt. Buddington, who had thirteen of the crew along with him, and a plentiful stock of provisions. Her bow was somewhat damaged, and it is the opinion of the survivors that they will be unable to get clear until July, and even then, if the ship is unseaworthy, they would have to make new boats to effect an escape.

DEATH OF CAPT. HALL.

On the 8th of November, 1871, in latitude 81 degrees 38 minutes, longitude 71 degrees 44 minutes, Capt. Hall died of apoplexy, and was buried on shore, where they erected a wooden cross to mark his grave. He had recently returned from a northern sledge expedition, in which he had attained an altitude of 82 degrees and 16 minutes. He seemed in his usual health, and had called his crew into the cabin to encourage them with hope of future rewards, and to stimulate them to renewed exertion, when he was suddenly struck down and expired, to the great grief of those around, to whom he had endeared himself by his kindness and devotion.

IN WINTER QUARTERS.

In September, 1871, the Polaris entered winter quarters, and left them on August 12, 1872. The ice was very heavy, and set in a southern direction. She was forced south, and so continued drifting till Capt. Tyson and his party were driven from her.

A sledge party crossed Kane's Polar sea, which they pronounced to be a strait about fifteen miles wide. There was an appearance of open water to the north.

PRIVATIONS AND SUFFERING.

The rescued party suffered very much during their dreary drift from hunger and cold. For the last two months they ate raw seal and polar bear as they could get it. When met by the Tigress they showed evident signs of their great sufferings, but during the nine days that they have been on board they have improved vastly, and are now in fair health.

The party is in charge of the United States Consul, and will arrive in St. Johns on Monday next.

CAPT. TYSON'S NARRATIVE.

The following statement is furnished by Capt. Tyson:

On the 24th of August, 1871, we left Tessinsak and went through Smith's Sound. We succeeded in getting as far north as latitude 82 degrees 16 minutes, when we returned and wintered at Polaris Bay, latitude 81 degrees 38 minutes, longitude 61 degrees 44 minutes. We were frozen up until the 5th of September.

On the 10th of October Capt. Hall started on a sledge journey north, and returned on the 24th, when he was taken sick, and died on the 8th of November. He was buried on the 11th. The attack that carried him off was said to be apoplexy.

We passed the winter at Polaris Bay.

BOUND FOR THE NORTH.

On the 8th of June, 1872, we attempted to go north with two boats. We hauled our other boat on shore, and returned overland on the 8th of July. We started for home on the 12th of August, and on the 15th were beset with ice in latitude 80 degrees 2 minutes. We drifted from there down to latitude 77 degrees 35 minutes, when we encountered a heavy southwest gale, the ship being under heavy pressure. On the night of the 15th we commenced landing provisions, etc., on the ice, the vessel being reported as leaking very badly at times. We continued landing provisions for two or three hours, when the pressure ceased. I went on board the vessel and asked the sailing master if the vessel was making any more water than usual. He reported that she was not. I then went to the pumps and ascertained that she was not making any more water than she was doing in the summer. I went on the ice again, and shortly after it began to crack, and a few minutes afterward broke in many pieces. The vessel broke from her fastenings, and was soon lost to sight in the darkness and storm.

ON THE ICE.

On the broken ice were most of our provisions to sustain the party through the winter, and, seeing nothing of the vessel, we attempted to reach the shore in hopes of finding natives to assist us in living through the winter. Getting about half way to shore with our heavily-laden boats our progress became hard by the drifting ice, and I was compelled to haul on the ice again. At this time I succeeded in saving fourteen cans of pemmican, eleven and a half bags of bread, ten dozen one and two-pound cans of meat and soup, fourteen hams, one small bag of chocolate weighing twenty pounds, some musk-ox skins, a few blankets, a number of rifles, and abundant ammunition.

In the morning, knowing that I had not provisions enough, and other articles of food, clothing, compasses, etc., on an abatement of the gale I endeavored to shoot as many seals as possible, both for food, light and fuel, but could only get three, owing to the bad weather having set in. I supposed the wind to be about southwest.

LOOKING FOR LAND.

On its clearing up I found myself within about eight miles of what I supposed to be the east coast, and about thirty or forty miles below the ship. The ice being weak, I could not transport the boat and provisions to land until it grew stronger. While here, I discovered my other boat, bread, etc., and saved all. The ice grew firm, and I made another attempt to reach the shore, carrying everything in boats, and dragging them on their keels. The ice being exceedingly rough, we stove both boats. We succeeded on the 1st of November in getting about half way to the shore. Night came on us and very stormy weather. In the morning the ice was broken, and we were drifting southward very fast. We saw no more land for many days, the bad weather continuing all through the month of November. We built a snow-house, and made ourselves as comfortable as we could. We were ten white men, two Esquimaux, two women, and five children in all.

We succeeded in killing a few seals, which furnished us with light and fuel with which to warm our scanty allowance of food through the darkness of the Arctic winter.

SCANTY PROVISIONS.

In the latter part of February we lived principally upon birds, and in March commenced to catch seals. Through that month we supported ourselves on bears' and seals' flesh, wasting neither skin nor entrails. We collected enough food in this way to last until the middle of May, had we not been driven to sea by a strong westerly gale in the latter part of March, our floe-piece being then reduced from five miles in circumference to about twenty yards in diameter.

ALMOST STARVED.

We left the place on the 1st of April, and abandoned nearly all our meat, a large amount of ammunition, clothing, skins, and other articles, taking a portion of meat in a boat, which we were obliged to throw overboard, on account of the boat being so deeply laden. I regained the outer edge of the pack of ice on the 3d of April, and succeeded in getting a little further in on the pack. On the 4th, a heavy northeast gale set in, a heavy sea running under the ice, which broke it in small pieces, so that we had to live on a small scale, as we could not put our boat out, neither could we find seals for food, and were reduced almost to starvation.

On the 21st of April we sighted a polar bear. Every person was ordered to lie down and imitate the seal, while two Esquimaux secreted themselves behind a piece of ice, enticing the bear near enough to kill him.

A few days after this we got our boat to the water and worked our way west and southwest, and continued to work every opportunity to the westward, in the hope of reaching the Labrador coast and getting temporary relief.

PICKED UP.

We were picked up by the steamship Tigress, Capt. Bartlett, on the 30th of April, in latitude 53 degrees 35 minutes north, longitude 55 degrees west, or near Wolf Island, and about forty miles from land.

The Polaris is now without boats, having lost two in trying to get north in the spring of 1872.

The Tigress fell in with the party in a dense fog, and providentially struck the very floe on which they were; otherwise they must have perished.

They all seemed tolerably well. Captain Tyson complained of swelled legs and feet, but nothing serious is the matter with him. When they left the Polaris, all on board were in good health.

In reference to the way in which the Polaris got away from the party which was rescued off the ice, Capt. Tyson states that he felt little anxiety at first, thinking she would soon come to their relief.

THE LAST VIEW OF THE POLARIS.

"I set my colors," he said, "as she steamed down along the shore, but the vessel was soon lost to sight in a bend of the land, and behind what I took to be Northumberland Island. The piece of ice I was on commenced drifting southward. As the wind hauled to the northeast, opening a little bay to the northeast of Northumberland Island, I saw a vessel in the harbor there. Her sails were furled. No smoke was issuing from her smoke-stack that I could see. I then attempted to bring my boats across the floe in an easterly direction, hoping to find water and reach the shore. I succeded in dragging one boat across, and took to the water and attempted to reach the shore some distance below the vessel. We were then drifting very fast, and the gale was blowing fresh, with great violence, from the northeast, and snowing very fast, and drifting. I was driven back on the ice again, and compelled to haul my boat out. Night closed on me, and carried us to the southwest. In the morning we were about thirty miles southwest of where the ship went into habor. A heavy sea was running, which broke up my floe-piece, separating us from six bags of bread and one boat. I saw a vessel under steam and canvas rounding the point to the northwest. Thinking she would come to our relief I gave myself no extra anxiety, but soon we were doomed to disappointment, and from that time until the Tigress rescued us we never got a glimpse of the Polaris."

CONDENSED LOG.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The following dispatch has been received by the State Department:

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 9.—I have just returned from Bay Roberts. Capt. Tyson reports having reached north latitude 82 degrees 16 seconds; reached winter quarters in September, 1871, in latitude 81 degrees 38 seconds; longitude 61 degrees 44 seconds. Capt. Hall died of apoplexy on the 8th of October, 1871. He was buried about half a mile southeast of the ship's winter quarters; crossed Kane's Polar Sea, said to be a strait about fourteen miles wide, with appearance of open water north; left winter quarters Aug. 12, 1872; got on the beam-ends on the 15th of the same month, thence drove south to 77 degrees 35 seconds, in the ship, when, owing to the heavy pressure of the ice, the vessel was thrown up, and while landing stores, etc., the vessel broke away from her moorings with part of the crew, and drifted away south. The vessel was last seen under steam and canvas, making for a harbor on the east side of Northumberland Island. The Polaris is without boats. Of the two landed on the ice with Capt. Tyson, one was burned to make water for the crew, and the other is now in Bay Roberts. The crew lost the vessel on the 15th of October, 1872, and were picked up by the Tigress in latitude 53 degrees 30 minutes, having been 197 days on the ice. No lives were lost.

When last on board the Polaris, she made no more water than during the previous winter and fall, but she had received heavy injuries to her stern, causing her to leak badly.

The Polaris is in charge of Capt. Buddington. The crew have lived on a few ounces daily, and latterly on raw seals, eating the skins, entrails and all, for the past two months, and are all in fairly good health. Capt. Tyson does not expect the Polaris will get clear before July, if she is in a condition to come home. There were fourteen left on board with plenty of provisions. If the vessel be not fit to come home, they can easily construct boats for their safety. All are provided for in Bay Roberts, and will come here on Monday.

(Signed) T. N. MALLORY,
United States Consul.

ROSTER OF THE POLARIS.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The following is a correct list of the officers and crew of the ill-fated Polaris:

OFFICERS.

C. F. Hall, Captain, Cincinnati; Hubbard C. Chester, First Mate, Noink, Conn.; Sidney O. Buddington, Sailing-Master, Groton, Conn.; William Morton, Second Mate, New Jersey; Emil Schuman, Chief Engineer, native of Saxony, lived in Hoboken; Dr. Bessels, leader of the Scientific Corps, native of Heidelburg, Prussia; Fred M. Ayer, Meteorologist of the Signal Corps, Washington; John Wilson, Second Engineer, native of Scotland, lived in New York; Walter Campbell, fireman, native of Scotland, newhew of John Wilson; S. Bergrey, fireman, native of Hamburg; H. C. Tyson, ice-pilot, Brooklyn.

THE CREW.

Chas. Brunt, cook, native of Hamburg; John Porter, steward, native of Scotland; Herman Siemons, native of Prussia; Henry Hobby, native of Prussia; Fred Anlig, native of Prussia; Wm. Jessup, native of Hull, England; G. W. Linguist, native of Sweden; Joseph Mauch; J. W. C. Kruger, native of Prussia; Peter Johnson, native of Denmark; "Esquimaux Joe," wife and child.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Hall leaves a wife and two children, daughter and son, who are living at Cincinnati.

Emil Shuman, Chief Engineer, has a wife living in this city.

Joseph Mauch, one of the seamen, was a brother of the celebrated African traveler, Mauch.

JOLIET.

Changes in the Penitentiary Management—Retirement of the Old Board of Commissioners—Lamp Explosion—The Judicial Question.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, May 10.—The city is full of excitement to-day growing out of the removal of the Penitentiary Commissioners and Warden. Gov. Beveridge arrived here this morning from Springfield, accompanied by Dr. Canisius and Gen. Bane, two of the new Commissioners, and ex-Mayor Smith, of Springfield, the newly-appointed Warden. The old Board of Commissioners refused to vacate their position until they could consult their counsel, Congressman Ward, of Chicago. Mr. Ward reached here on the 11 a. m. train, and, after consulting with the Commissioners, they agreed to retire, and the new Board was at once installed. The old Commissioners were invited several weeks ago to resign, but they preferred to be removed. The cause for removal, as the Governor mildly expresses it, is a "neglect of duty." Four months ago charges were preferred against the management by the *Republican* of this city, which doubtless formed the basis for the Governor's action. Nothing is known here of the new appointees, other than they are men who have heretofore occupied public positions in the State. Gen. Wham, the other Commissioner, is now in Washington, and will not be here for several days. On Monday the new management will commence to take an inventory of the prison property, with a view of ascertaining the real financial condition of the institution. This completed, they will commence the selection of subordinates, there being already several applicants for each position at their command.

Yesterday evening Mrs. Morgan F. Saylor, of this city, met with a terrible accident, which, it is feared, may prove fatal. She had prepared for bed, and in putting out a kerosene light, the lamp exploded, from which her arms and face were burned to a crisp, the flesh actually dropping from her hands. Medical aid was promptly summoned and she is now doing as well as could be expected.

The judicial question is still exciting considerable attention. Capt. Hill, McRoberts' most formidable rival for endorsement in the late Farmers' Convention, is out in a letter advising his friends to unite upon McRoberts.

The Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—A dispatch from Yreka says the Modocs are known to be out of the Lava-beds and fleeing to the Goose Lake country. The Warm Spring Indians and several scouting parties are in close pursuit. Six men from Yreka are on the trail of "Bogus Charley."

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

THE FUNERAL IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 10.—At 6 o'clock this morning the remains of the late Chief-Justice Chase were removed from the residence of William S. Hoyt, No. 4 West Thirty-third street, where he died, to St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Rector, where they remained in state from the opening of the edifice at 8 o'clock, until 1 o'clock this afternoon. The casket in which the remains rest is of rosewood, ornamented with silver moldings, and having massive silver handles at the head, foot, and sides. It is ornamented with a wreath of delicate white and tube roses, and a cross of white flowers rest on the lower end of the lid. The dais on which the casket rests is heavily draped in black, caught up in three festoons on the sides, from which depend as many black velvet tassels. The head of the coffin is placed toward the entrance of the building.

The entrance to the church for those of the public who desired to view the remains was through a side door, thence to the chancel, passing down the centre aisle on either side of the dais on which the casket rests.

Early as the church doors were opened, there was a row of carriages in front containing ladies and gentlemen waiting admittance to take a look at the face of the dead jurist. During the forenoon carriages drove up to the church door in almost continuous line, from which issued eminent citizens and elegantly dressed ladies, who passed through the church, took a look at the features of the dead, and quietly drove away.

There were 150 policemen present to preserve order and place people in line, so that no rush or unseemly scene in the church should take place. At one side the entrance to the church was closed, and no more people were admitted, and as soon as those inside passed out, the front doors were closed.

The following arrangements for the funeral ceremonies were made, after consultation with the friends of the deceased:

At half-past 2 o'clock the doors of St. George's Church will be again thrown open, and the gallery will be set apart for the people. In the body of the church the following disposition of seats has been decided upon: The family of the deceased will occupy the front pews in the middle aisle, while behind them and on either side are to be seated the pall-bearers; then follows the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the President and Cabinet, foreign diplomatic representatives, the Judiciary of the United States, and of the State and City of New York, United States Senators and members of Congress, the Governor and Legislature of the State of New York, officers of the army and navy, the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New York, the civil officers of the United States, foreign Consuls residing in New York, the clergy, natives of New Hampshire and Ohio residing in New York, clerks who served under the deceased in the Treasury, intimate friends of Mr. Chase, representatives from other States, and the New York Chamber of Commerce. The north side will be reserved for the press and the members of the Bar of the United States and the several States. At 3 o'clock, the funeral ceremonies will commence by an organ voluntary by Prof. Williams, after which the procession will move down the centre aisle, in the following order: The clergy, the pall-bearers, the casket, and members of the family. While the procession moves up the aisle, the Rev. Dr. Tyng will read from the manual the service of the Episcopal Church, and, the dais having been removed to the chancel, the casket will be placed upon it. According to the wishes of the family of the deceased, vocal music will not form a part of the ceremony, but the following music will be executed by the organist: "Dead March," Petrella; "Dead March," Donizetti; "I Know that my Redeemer Liveth," Handel; "The Dead March" from "Saul," Handel.

The programme given above was pretty strictly observed. From the time the doors of the church were closed at 1 o'clock till re-opened to admit the public to the funeral service, the sexton and undertaker and assistants were busy perfecting arrangements. At half past 2 the public were admitted, and soon the portion of the sacred edifice set apart for them was filled. At 3 o'clock, after the voluntary by the organist, the solemn procession entered the middle door, and moved down the centre aisle in the following order, (the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng meanwhile reading from the ritual service, "I am the Resurrection and the life. He that believeth on Me, though dead, shall live," and "I know that my Redeemer liveth."):

The Rev. Dr. Tyng and the Rev. Dr. Hall.
Clergymen from this and neighboring States.
The Pall Bearers, Hamilton Fish, Irwin McDowell, Wm. T. Sherman, Gerrit Smith, William Cullen Bryant, Mayor Havemeyer, Gideon Welles, Hiram Barney, Wm. M. Evarts, John J. Cisco, Charles O'Conor, Whitelaw Reid.
Members of the family.
Judges, Governors, Senators, Congressmen.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Delegates from Social, Literary, and Political Organizations.

The casket was then placed on the dais, the pall-bearers seated themselves to the right and left of the chancel. A beautiful floral basket, and a large floral cross were placed upon it, while at each end stood a broken column, composed of tube roses, immortelles, and other appropriate flowers. The one at the foot was crowned with violets. But these were only a small part of the floral gifts by which the friends and admirers of the deceased statesman sought to express their sorrow and sympathy. On the platform within the chancel stood baskets, wreaths, and crosses of many sizes and exquisite workmanship, some with card attached bearing the name of the giver, and others with no mark upon them to show from whom they came, but all bearing with their perfume a silent tribute of respect for the good and useful life now ended. One of these unnamed tributes, a large and beautiful cross, was ascertained to have been sent by Gen. McDowell. Perhaps the most touching of these testimonials to departed worth, because the most simple and unostentatious, were the little bouquets, consisting of a single white rose or rose and violet entwined, which were scattered here and there upon the chancel steps. There was a large cross presented by Mr. Arthur Leary, another by H. C. Fahnestock, a splendid flower-basket by Mrs. Alexander T. Stewart, a wreath by Mrs. Swayne and another by Whitelaw Reid, a cross by P. Tillinghast, Jr., and a star by Gen. Butterfield. When the pall-bearers had taken their seats on either side of the chancel, the Rev. Dr. Tyng read the beautiful Episcopal service for the dead. The Rev. Dr. Hall then preached the funeral sermon, as follows:

THE FUNERAL SERMON.

All flesh is grass, and all the glory of man as a flower of the grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away, but the word of the Lord endureth forever.

So the mystic voice commanded Isaiah to cry, and the mournful strain, with its one note of hope, Peter renews seven centuries later. It has been sounding through the world ever since. We listen to it here to-day. "The flower thereof falleth away, but the word of the Lord endureth forever." To make this word of the Lord heard among the symbols of universal decay; to fix attention on what is abiding and solid, while men are humbled by fresh sense of earthly uncertainties, and to turn the current of grief for private loss and public calamity into the channels of faith, this appears to me the main purpose of these funeral solemnities. There was a time when there was great propriety in reciting over the grave the notable deeds and striking characteristics of public men. There were but few facilities for erecting memorials over the virtues that men ought to remember, and for according the tribute which is due to great worth, and there were few outlets for the tide of human feeling, whether of admiration or of regret. But it is so no longer. The general feeling on such events is now expressed more fully, more promptly, and to wider audience by the press. But it is not unfitting that religion should make it apparent that her eye is on all true public spirit; that her heart beats responsive to all genuine patriotic feeling, and that Christians, like the good men of the elder dispensation, seek the peace of the city and of the land in which they dwell, and it ought to be reassuring to all honest public men, to all who are trying to be just in their administration, that the removal of Chief Justice Chase has brought to light so much appreciation from the country,—appreciation spontaneous and universal. The highest and purest civilization is moulded on the principle, which the Divine Master embodied in his church, "He that is greatest among you shall be your servant." The acknowledged greatness of him whom we bury rests on his personal worth and public services; his only title, that of a high and well-deserved place in his chosen profession. It pleased God to call him to duties of the gravest and most momentous kind. As an advocate, as Governor, as Senator, as Financial Minister, as Chief Justice, nowhere has there been a failure, and in some departments his efforts have been crowned with conspicuous and unprecedented success. Unprecedented in the most literal way, for when was man ever called upon to reduce to order the finances of a nation so confused and, in many respects, so imperilled as was ours when he took the Treasury Department in his firm hand? He carried the nation through the great struggle, and even when the vast machinery of war was consuming $3,000,000 a day he never faltered in his sources. How well the work was done, history has already told, and history will continue to tell. Probably men will more highly appreciate the colossal results then achieved as the years roll away, and they are enabled to see its effects in their local surroundings. Lincoln, and Stanton, and Seward, and Chase,—what brave soldiers they were in the cause of human liberty. What a work they accomplished in the great rebellion, from the effects of which we have just recovered, a war only secondary in importance to that great struggle which took place a hundred years ago, when the people flung themselves into the strife an unorganized mass of colonists, but came out of it a strong and recognized nation. He who recounts to the future the progress of our later, and, in many respects, greater, war will not omit the name of him whose cold body now lies before us. In the face of misrepresentations, and intrigue, and clamor he curbed and guided the blind energies of the Commonwealth, until it came out triumphant and free. But why should I recount to you that of which you yourselves have been the immediate witnesses? Rather let me speak to you, my bereaved brethren, of that which is of vital and transcendant importance to us all,—Christianity. When I stood last Tuesday night by the bedside of Chief Justice Chase; when I looked at that broad brow and massive brain, and thought of the mighty interest with which it had worked for the oppressed; when I looked at that great heaving bosom and thought how he had been weighed down by many cares in his anxiety for the public good, I could not help thinking how much alone he is now; how inaccessible to any power but the power of Him who made him. Of all the hearts on earth who loved him, it was not possible for one to make to him a demonstration of their sympathy, and the one thing which could then give him any comfort was that he had trusted in Jesus Christ, and rested upon the power of the God of Mercy. He accepted, as the strongest and the most opulent may accept, as the poorest and meanest may accept, and as you and I should accept, the forgiveness of sins that comes through the blood of Christ, and he was then enjoying the rest and peace that comes through Jesus Christ, our Lord. These sudden afflictions seem to me to be peculiarly suggestive. When the illustrious are taken from us, we dwell with delight upon all the good there was in them. That was good so far as it goes, but can we not allow to fall on their living ears some of that generous appreciation and applause which we are so willing to give them after they can hear us no more? Let us be generous and just to those who serve us in difficult and elevated positions. It is easy enough for us, who are in the quiet of private life, to look upon and censure the movements of those who are climbing the rugged Alpine steeps, but our eyes can only very imperfectly take in the vast depth of the crevasses which they have to cross. So let us be just and clement to those who weep here to-day, whose sorrow is the sorrow of the living. Be thankful that the career of one who was so justly dear to you has closed without his character being stained by a single unkind reproach. Be thankful still more, for the just pride that is in your hearts that he for whom you weep was a Christian man, resting on the Savior, and looking to Him with love. Live as he did live,—as he lived. Serve as he served, and be a Christian as he was, and it will be well for you in this life, and that which is to come.

At the conclusion of the services the congregation slowly dispersed.

Subsequently the remains were taken in charge of by Messrs. R. C. Parsons, of Ohio, D. W. Middleton, M. B. Field, and D. W. Wallace, and conveyed to the Jersey City Railroad depot, whence they were taken to Washington on the 9 p. m. train.

THE FINAL CEREMONIES.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The body of Chief Justice Chase, after arriving here to-morrow morning, in charge of the friends and immediate relations of the deceased, and the pall-bearers, will be conveyed to the United States Supreme Court by the following old servants of the Court, who, in accordance with the time-honored custom on similar occasions, will constitute the corpse bearers: A. Lewis, J. Welsh, A. Herbert, J. Craig, W. Bruce, and J. Malvin.

Arrangements befitting the occasion were made to-day at the Capitol. The bronze doors leading to the Senate Chamber from the east and north sides, were heavily draped in mourning, as were the doors leading to the corridor of the Senate, the archway over them in the hall leading to the Supreme Court room, and the main entrance to the building by way of the east and west doors. The main entrance to the Supreme Court room is draped in black, as is that of the office of the court immediately opposite. In the court-room itself the drapery extends entirely around the room, and in heavy folds. The Judicial bench is covered with black and white. The chair of the Chief Justice, the gilt eagle overhead, and the semi-circle in the rear are draped in crape.

The catafalque on which the remains will repose is the same as that upon which the body of President Lincoln reposed in State in the rotunda in April 1865. Since that memorable event, it has been in what is commonly known as "Washington's tomb" under the crypt. It is two feet and six inches high and nine feet in length, and will be covered for this occasion with black broadcloth. A heavy floral wreath from the Government gardens will surround the casket, which will be otherwise decorated with beautiful flowers.

In a letter to the Clerk of the Court, dated yesterday, the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, writes from New York to say that Gov. Sprague and the daughters of the Chief Justice think it proper that the remains should repose in the Supreme Court-room until they are taken to the cemetery. He remarks in his letter: "There is an eminent propriety in the placing of the remains of the Chief Justice there, in the Supreme Court-room, and in their proceeding to the final resting-place from the room in which, but ten days since, he sat at the head of the judiciary of the United States."

The Supreme Court-room will be open for visitors to-morrow, from 10 in the morning to 5 in the afternoon, and from 9 till 12 on Monday. An opportunity will be given the public to view the remains.

At 12 m. the Rev. O. H. Tiffany, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach a sermon appropriate to the occasion, in the Court-room. At the conclusion of the services, the remains will be taken to Oak Hill for interment. At Oak Hill the regular burial service of the Methodist Church will be read.

Chief Justice Chase attended Metropolitan Church, and was one of the Trustees.

The different Departments of the Government were closed to-day, in accordance with the executive order issued by the President, and the flags throughout the city were at half-mast, in respect to the memory of the deceased.

Gov. Cooke has issued an order closing all the District Government offices on the day of the funeral.

IN MEMORIAM.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The Bar of Philadelphia held a meeting to-day, and took action befitting the death of Chief Justice Chase.

COLUMBUS, O., May 10.—At a meeting of the Bar of Ohio, in the Supreme Court-room, Judge J. R. Swan, of Columbus, was chosen Chairman, and C. C. Goddard, of Zanesville, Secretary. William Dennison, George Hoadley, A. G. Thurman, C. N. Olds, Thomas Owing, W. R. Waite, and S. J. Andrews were appointed a Committee on Resolutions to express the sense of the Ohio Bar on the death of Chief Justice Chase, to report at a meeting of the Bar to be held in the Supreme Court-room on the 14th inst.

CINCINNATI, O., May 10.—A bar meeting at the United States Court-room to-day, in respect to the memory of Chief Justice Chase, was largely attended. The court-room was draped in mourning. Judge Swing, of the United States District Court, was appointed Chairman. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Superior Courts were appointed Vice-Presidents. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, among whose members were the Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, ex-Secretary Cox, Stanley Matthews, Rufus King, and Judge Taft. Addresses were made by Judge Matthews, Hon. Henry Stanberry, Flamen Ball, Judge Hoadley, Judge Whitman, George E. Pugh, and others. A memorial of respect to his memory was adopted, together with a resolution to send a copy of this tribute to the family of the deceased. The following was also adopted:

Resolved, That we respectfully ask that his remains may be laid in the beautiful cemetery he did so much to establish near the city of his home, which recognizes the full measure of his worth as its most eminent citizen.

The Hon. Henry Stanberry said he had been Judge Chase's personal friend since both were young. He said although for many years estranged in political opinions, yet never for a moment did that difference disturb our social relations. He said, again, there is one monument of his industry and ability which, as it was the first that brought him into general notice, deserves mention. I refer to his compilation of the body of the Ohio statute law, extending over a period of about forty-six years, from 1787 to 1833. Brethren of the bar, that first work at the bar, in the Federal Senate, in the Executive chair in our State, in the Cabinet, on the Supreme bench, he was always equal to the place, and if he had reached that other place, the goal of his ambition, he would proved equal also to that. As one of his sorrowing friends, I do not regret he never reached the Presidential office; not that I doubt at all that he would have brought to the discharge of his duties unsurpassed abilities and just ambition to work out needful reform, but because that office would not have added to his reputation. When we look over the great career of Mr. Chase, it is as a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet that he stands out in the best relief,—one, and not the least, of that famous triumvirate which gave such lustre to that administration. Not one of us who witnessed the dark days of 1861 and 1862 will ever forget the good work he then accomplished, nor will it be forgotten by the generations that succeed us. In common with his friends, I have looked with solicitude at his failing health. He had never learned how to spare himself where there was so much to regret, there was much to console. His friends were drawn near to him, and, better than all other friends, those daughters he loved so well cheered and soothed his declining days with an affectionate tenderness which was full of consolation. It was in the family circle that he appeared in his most attractive light. There the genial and touching nature of the man found full expansion. In such a life and such a death there is nothing to lament, but rather an example to emulate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 10.—An interesting private letter, written in 1868 by the late Chief Justice Chase to W. N. Hudson, then of the Cleveland *Leader*, is published here this afternoon. The following extracts will be read with general interest:

Events have separated me from political parties, and remitted me to the position which I occupied when in the Senate, that of "a Democrat by the grace of God, free and independent." The principles I had then are mine now, and I have done no act, uttered no word, entertained no thought inconsistent with them. Years before that time I had declared myself in favor of universal suffrage, and of the rights of men without distinction of race or color, but recently, not being able to see the path of duty exactly where others saw for me, I was subjected to a systematized misrepresentation, such as in the worst times I had never before experienced. My position deprived me of the privilege of self-defence, even had I been disposed to avail myself of it, but I felt no such disposition. I preferred to accept political independence. I do not like the political tendencies of the Republican party. On only one point do I now find myself in full agreement with it, and that is in the rightfulness and necessity of reconstruction of the Southern State Governments, by the whole people of the several States, without distinction of race or color, under the legislation of Congress. On this point, my dissent from the New York platform is radical, and as this point was made by the Brodhead letter and the nomination of the author the controlling issue of the campaign, it became impossible for me to vote for the New York ticket. I have never doubted that upon this issue almost the whole body of Republicans, dissatisfied, like myself, with the tendencies of the party, would, notwithstanding their dissatisfaction, vote for Gen. Grant on his own platform—"Let us have peace." I have not, however, thought it my duty under all the circumstances which surrounded me to do so myself. I think in my present position, independent of parties, I can do more for the cause of equal and exact justice for men than I could in that of a partisan of either side.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Money was easy to-day, at 6 to 7 on call, with exceptions of 4 to 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was stronger, and, late in the day, the leading bankers advanced the rates to 108¾ for 60 days sterling, and 109⅝ for sight.

GOLD

was active and higher, advancing from 117⅞ to 118⅜. The rates for carrying were 6, 5, 4, 5½, and 3 per cent.

BONDS.

Government bonds closed strong, at the highest rates of the week.

STOCKS.

The unfavorable advices from London gave the stock market a weak tone, and a general selling movement was inaugurated at the opening, which continued at times during the day. The whole list sympathized with the downward tendency, and a general decline in prices was the result. The fall up to midday was equal to ½ to 1¾ per cent, but after that a recovery of ¼ to ⅝ per cent took place. Towards 1 o'clock weakness again predominated, and the lowest quotations of the day were subsequently made, the extreme decline being 2¾ per cent. Pacific Mail declined from 55 to 53¾, recovered to 54⅝ and closed at 53, the lowest price of the day. Panama fell off from 116⅞ to 114, and afterwards sold at 115. Western Union declined from 86⅞ to 85⅜, with all the dealings after 1 o'clock at 85⅝@86⅛. C. C. & I. C. dropped from 34¾ to 33, and left off at 33⅝. St. Paul common declined from 58 to 57⅛, rallied to 57¾ and later sold at 56⅝. Rock Island declined from 110 to 108¾; New York Central from 101⅛ to 100⅝; Lake Shore from 91⅞ to 91⅛; Erie from 63⅞ to 63⅛; Ohio and Mississippi from 43¾ to 43, and Union Pacific from 32⅞ to 31⅞, with hardly any recovery in the late dealings. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western fell off from 104 to 103, and New Jersey Central from 106 to 105¼, and were less prominent than yesterday. Sales of Canton were made at 100. Hannibal & St. Joseph common was more active, selling at 39⅝, 38¾, and 39.

Some financiers declare that the prospects of Pacific Mail have materially altered for the better, and that the Directors have for the most resolved to put an end to the speculations, which have been laid at the door of the Company; that an arrangement has been made for the notes of Stockwell, which have fallen due, and he has been allowed sixty days grace in which to provide for their payment. He is now the President, and at the next election will make strong contest to maintain his place. Williams, however, of the firm of Williams & Guion, backed by several wealthy foreign capitalists, is working to obtain control of the Company.

LOUISIANA

All Quiet in the Disaffected District—The Administration to Sustain Kellogg.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—The President, having undertaken to hold Kellogg in his place as Governor of Louisiana, will take measures at once to put down all opposition. In an interview to-day, with the Acting Secretary of War, the President stated that while he regretted that condition of affairs there, he knew of no course but to deal promptly and firmly with the opposition to the regular Government. He directed that all the troops necessary be sent to Louisiana, Kellogg having applied for aid, and that Gen. Emory be instructed to put down all armed resistance.

Subsequently the order was sent to Emory to seize all boats, or other means of transportation, necessary to convey the troops to different parts of the State. It is evident that the President, having been called upon for aid, is determined to make short work of what is known in Administration circles as "McEnery's Rebellion."

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The President, this afternoon, was asked if Gov. Kellogg had made a formal application to him to interpose and protect Louisiana from domestic violence, and replied that the Governor had not done so, and in a dispatch from him last night, he intimated the prospect was that the present troubles would pass away.

The following despatch was sent hence to-day by Acting Secretary of War Robeson to Col. Emory:

If the United States Marshal finds it necessary, in the execution of his process, to take possession of boats or other means of transportation, and asks assistance from you or directs the troops, which are already ordered as a part of his posse, to assist him in such seizure for that purpose, all necessary assistance will be given him in taking and maintaining possession of and using the same.

NEW IBERIA, La., May 10.—Fifty Metropolitan cavalry, under Cooney, arrived here last night and left about 8 o'clock this morning for St. Martin's. They report having no difficulty on their way, and the man who reported a skirmish sixteen miles above Brashear was a deserter. Two hundred United States troops arrived here at 12 to-day, and proceeded on to St. Martinsville by the steamer Iberia. Gen. Badger has scouts through the country, trying to ascertain the whereabouts of Col. Deblanc, whose movements so far are unknown. It was reported here this morning that reinforcements were coming to Col. Deblanc from St. Landry. Col. Deblanc has evidently intended from the first to maintain a resistance to Kellogg's Government, and did not desire the shedding of blood. The whole affair is virtually over, with the exception of what action may be taken by the United States troops and the Marshal.

To Be Hanged.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—Hollohan was to-day sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Mrs. Lampey. The case of Nicholson, his associate, goes to the Court of Appeals on a bill of exceptions.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Judge Pratt to-day denied the motion for stay of proceedings in the case of Nixon, sentenced to be hanged on Friday next.

FOREIGN.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 10.—The two principal matters discussed in the Canadian Parliament yesterday and last night were the Government bill respecting pilotage, and the bill amending the Militia act, as to the calling out of the militia in the case of apprehended riot; also, providing that the Governor General might remit sentence of court-martial.

The Parliamentary Committee on the prohibitory liquor law have reported. Among the conclusions arrived at are: That the traffic is a widespread and increasing evil, reaching all classes, producing the most untoward results; that the people are impressed with the enormity of the evil; that from official information it is believed four-fifths of the crime in the land results therefrom; that in Ontario and Quebec 21,236 out of 28,289 commitments resulted from the liquor traffic; that 159 medical men report that intoxicating liquors lead to disease and premature death. The Committee believe a prohibitory liquor law would mitigate, if not remove, the evil. The Committee then considers the manner in which it would effect the revenue. The revenue last year from the liquor traffic amounted to $5,034,543.58. The Committee think the decreased expenses of asylums, hospitals, penitentiaries, administration of justice, etc., would be an offset. The capital now invested in the traffic could be diverted to other purposes, which would contribute to the wealth of the country.

A boom broke up at Goaleneau, releasing 30,000 logs and endangering the Government boom at the mouth of the river.

MONTREAL, May 10.—About 1,200 emigrants have arrived, only sixty-five of whom remain here. They are English, Irish, Germans, and Scotch, and will all remain in Canada except thirty Germans, bound for the Prairie States.

Most of the English speaking policemen are resigning.

QUEBEC, May 10.—Ship laborers demand $4, $3, and $2.

TORONTO, May 10.—That we are to have a Canadian Credit Mobelier is evident. The Canadian ring, like Ames, Colfax, Brooks, and others, have nothing to conceal and nothing to reveal. Mr. Huntington, with his witnesses ready to proceed, is compelled to wait and have his case compromised. The refusal of a demand so reasonable, whether well founded or not, suggests anything but straightforward simplicity and conscious innocence of those who know that revelations cannot be made.

Robberies on a limited scale are reported in several Canadian towns.

SPAIN.

PARIS, May 10.—A Bayonne dispatch says that the Spanish troops in the Province of Biscay have not been paid for some time, and have mutinied.

MADRID, May 10.—Reinforcements have been sent to the Spanish troops at Navarre. The official report of the engagement with Dorreguay at Navarre says that six Republicans were killed and 114 wounded. Another account places the number of killed alone at 200.

MADRID, May 10.—Saballs, the Carlist leader, recently shot dead one of his officers, who, he learned, was about to surrender.

A severe conflict has taken place between the Carlist band, under Don Alphonso, and the Republicans, resulting in the total defeat of the former. Sixty-five Carlists were killed, and many wounded.

Information has been received at the War Office of the defeat of the Carlists in a number of small engagements.

Several priests have been arrested in Madrid, on the charge of advocating the cause of Don Carlos.

MADRID, May 10—Evening.—The returns of the voting to-day in Madrid and the provinces for the Electoral Bureaux are in favor of the Federal Republicans.

LONDON, May 10.—The Carlist Committee in this city, report Don Alphonso in front of Igualada, Saballs before Manresa, and Tristany at Reno, each with a large force.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 10.—Fire was discovered to-day on the British iron steamship Agincourt. The compartment in which the fire originated, was flooded. The extent of the damage is not ascertained.

The official inquiry into the loss of the steamship Atlantic was opened to-day in Liverpool. Ismay, one of the agents, testified that she left port with 233 tons of coal, and provisions for thirty days, independent of the cabin stores.

Bidwell and Noyes, of Bank of England forgery notoriety, had another examination to-day, at the Mansion House. It is said they wish to turn Queen's evidence.

AUSTRIA.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The Vienna crisis was local in its character, and grew out of dissatisfaction in regard to some security placed on the market by the Rothschilds. Private advices state that the military was called out, and the Bourse closed for three days.

VIENNA, May 10.—The Prince of Wales will leave for Pesth to-morrow, accompanied by Prince Arthur.

Several prominent bankers of this city have subscribed 12,000,000 florins to ease the stock market, and the Austrian Minister of Finance, by an arrangement with the National Bank, has increased the sum to 20,000,000.

SAN DOMINGO.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The London papers contain the particulars of the complete satisfaction given by the Dominican Government for the insult offered to the British flag in February last, when three political refugees were taken by force out of the Vice-Consul's house at Puerto Plata. Under the demand and threat made by the commander of Her Majesty's ship Niobe, President Baez ordered the prisoners to be set at liberty, and that the Governor rehoist the Consular flag and fire a salute of 21 guns, all of which was duly done, and gives great satisfaction to the foreign residents of the island.

ITALY.

LONDON, May 10.—A dispatch from Rome says: "The Pope was too ill yesterday to receive a party of pilgrims from France."

NEW YORK, May 10.—It is reported to-night that Archbishop McClosky has a cable telegram from Rome announcing the death of the Pope, but it is not known whether the report be true or false.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

HAVANA, May 10.—Intelligence from Panama to the 5th states that the factions contending for authority are still in opposition, and there has been some fighting between them.

CARACAS, April 20.—Guzman Blanco was unanimously re-elected President of the republic. His inauguration will take place on the 27th inst.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 10.—It is denied that Gen. Manteuffel will be appointed Ambassador at Paris, upon the evacuation of French territory by the German troops.

HAYTI.

PORT AU PRINCE, May 4.—An extensive conflagration occurred here, which destroyed 150 houses. Six persons were killed.

The Iowa Double Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—A special from Keokuk, Iowa, gives further particulars concerning the double suicide in Hamburg County, telegraphed this morning. The forgeries in which Wallingford was implicated are much more extensive than first reported, and have been carried on by an organized band of thieves and forgers. It is stated over 200,000 acres of land in Iowa have been sold on forged deeds, by means of which a very large sum of money has been obtained. The written confession of Wallingford discloses the names of parties engaged with him in the forgeries. They are: William John, George and James Rhodes, George Ball, J. H. Baker, an old man named Roseberry, his son, and a man named Scott. These men have been arrested, but the ringleaders fled. Officers are now in hot pursuit.

The Congressional Commercial Convention.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—About 130 members of Congress have accepted the invitation to attend the Congressional Conference to be held here next week. Every State in the Union will be represented, except one or two, and there is reason to believe a much larger number of members from the Eastern States would have accepted were it not for the reports put in circulation that the conference was intended to embrace only Congressmen from the Western and Southern States. These reports are entirely without foundation in fact, and are misrepresentations of the object and scope of the Conference. An invitation has been sent to every member of both branches of Congress, and the intention was that the gathering should fully represent the Congress and Government of the United States. No action is expected to be taken by the Convention, nor will any proposition be submitted to it requiring a vote designed to commit any member to any line of policy or legislation. The purpose is comprehended in the idea that the Congressmen assembled in an informal manner on the invitation of the City of St. Louis, should have presented to them a practical statement of the necessities of the West and South for an improved and cheap water transportation to the seaboard, and in connection with this event should enjoy the hospitalities of the city and have an opportunity, by means of railroad excursions and otherwise, to see a considerable portion of the Mississippi Valley, and under the most pleasant auspices. The merchants and people of St. Louis disdain any narrow or sectional spirit in the matter, and extend a hearty invitation to the members of Congress from every section of the Union to be present.

CINCINNATI.

Closing Scenes in the Great Musical Festival.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—The festival closed this afternoon with a matinee at the Exposition Hall. The weather, for the first time during the week, was suspicious, and the hall was densely crowded. The programme was mainly a melange of the week's music, including part of the "Orpheus" music, and the Dettingen Te Deum, and requires no special notice. The only new numbers on the programme were the "Versiera Waltz," sung by Mrs. Dexter, and Schubert's "Wanderer," by Mr. Rudolphsen. One of the most satisfactory features connected with the festival is the fact that it is clear of debt. The Thomas Orchestra and the various soloists leave for the East this evening.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—The Musical Festival closed this afternoon with a matinee, in which all who had previously engaged in the exercises appeared. Over 3,000 persons were present, and the interest was well maintained to the last. The programme was mainly made up from compositions previously rendered. Selections from Orpheus were repeated, and the exercises closed with the first four parts of the Dettinger Te Deum, the last notes of the great Festival being those to which are set the words, "To the Cherubim and Seraphim Continually Do I Cry," the chorus, orchestra, and organ all being employed.

During intermission this afternoon, Mr. Thomas called the chorus together in the anteroom and made some remarks, in which he specially thanked them for the benefit that had been done. This was due to their enthusiasm and intelligence, without which they could not have succeeded. Under the circumstances, he regarded what they had accomplished as unparalleled. He referred to the interests he had at stake in assuming the direction of this undertaking, and the consequences of failure, and with much feeling assured the members that in gaining the distinguished success for themselves they had served him. Speaking of the chorus, he regarded the material composing it as the best, perhaps, he had ever seen. He intimated that there was room for improvement in the men's voices, and urged increased application. Americans, he said, were prone to rely too much on enthusium, and he counseled all against the danger. He spoke especially of the invaluable services of Otto Singer in preparing them for the success they had attained. After recognizing the pleasant relations he had enjoyed with the Executive Committee, he concluded his remarks 'mid great applause, in which the ladies and gentlemen alike participated.

Resolutions of thanks to Mr. Thomas, in which they recognized their obligation to him for the triumph achieved, were then adopted.

It is definitely asserted that not a cent of the guaranty fund, upon which the festival was based, will be needed. The entire receipts of the concerts and matinees will be about $39,000, while the expense is estimated at $33,000.

The substitution of a matinee to-day for the promenade concert, originally intended in Wood Park, met with favor, and the managers are now congratulating themselves that they were not permitted to carry out the original design, inasmuch as the festival now stands a success both musically and financially, without using the appliances foreign to the main purpose of the undertaking.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Double Murder and Suicide.

ATCHISON, Kan., May 10.—A special from Wetmore, a small town on the Central Branch Railroad, forty miles from here, gives an account of a revolting wholesale murder. It appears that a man named James Erickson was arrested some time ago charged with rape on the wife of a man named Marquette. All the parties are Swedes. Erickson was acquitted and left the place. Yesterday he came back to Wetmore, and this morning went to Marquette's house, near the town, and, when the latter came to the door, Erickson shot him through the breast, killing him instantly. He then took Marquette's two small children to the door of a neighbor's house, where he left them, saying he had killed their father and was going back to kill their mother. The alarm was soon given, and the neighbors rushed to the scene of the murder; but it is reported they were afraid to go into the house, and sent to Wetmore for assistance. Before it arrived they heard shots inside. On entering the house, they found Mrs. Marquette lying on the bed in a state of nudity and shot in seven places. Erickson was lying across her body, also dead, shot in two places, one over the temple and one in the abdomen. He still held a pistol in his hand, and he had, it seems, committed a rape on the woman before killing her, and then shot himself. The bodies were all brought to Wetmore, and an inquest is now being held over them.

Important Decision in Utah.

SALT LAKE, May 10.—An important habeas corpus case was to-day decided by Judge Boreman in the case of John O'Niel, who was convicted before a Probate Court of riot and assault with intent to kill, and sentenced to the Territorial Prison. O'Neil was discharged by Judge Boreman upon the ground that the Probate Courts of the Territory have no jurisdiction over criminal cases. A similar ruling was held by Judge Emerson a few days ago, sitting in the Second Judicial District. This decision is in accord with former rulings by Judge McKean and other United States Judges in Utah, and coincides with the rendering of the judiciary in other Territories, whenever similar questions have been raised. Under this ruling scores of men illegally convicted in the Probate Courts of this city must be discharged. The ruling is the general topic of conversation in the streets and hotels this evening.

Destructive Tornado.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELLE CENTRE, O., May 10.—A terrible tornado passed through the eastern part of this village yesterday morning, commencing in the woods a quarter of a mile west of the town, tearing large trees up by the roots, then passing through the town, completely demolishing two dwelling houses, two good sized shops, taking the roof off the new M. E. Church, tearing down part of the walls, moving the large school-house off its foundations, and otherwise injuring several other houses more or less. No one was seriously injured. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

The Chicago Jubilee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 10.—Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, has accepted the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements of the Chicago Jubilee to be their guest at the musical festival in that city during the first week in June.

SPRINGFIELD, May 10.—Gov. Beveridge will attend the Chicago Jubilee in June next, having accepted an invitation to become the guest of the Committee of Arrangements.

Sporting.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—Base-ball: Baltimore 7, Philadelphia 4.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The base-ball match between the College nines of Yale and Princeton, this afternoon, resulted in favor of Princeton by a score of 9 to 2. Of the five games thus far played, Yale has won two and Princeton three.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 10.—In the pigeon-shooting match here to-day between Ward, of Toronto, and Johnson, of Jersey City, for $500, Ward killed 40 single and 43 double; Johnson, 41 single and 37 double.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Arrived, steamship Anglia from Glasgow and Weser from Bremen.

The Oceanic, which left to-day for Liverpool, returned to port owning to a slight derangement of the machinery.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 10.—Arrived, the steamship Baltimore, from Baltimore.

Railroad Accident.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A Waterbury, (Conn.) dispatch stated that a broken rail caused a freight train on the Hartford, Providence & Fishkill Railroad to run off the track yesterday, near that city, and George C. Bradley, conductor, and Albert M. Butts, section-master, were killed. Three others were seriously injured.

THE COURTS.

Law for Common Carriers and Married Women.

The Question of Damages by the Forfeiture of a Lease.

More Partnership Injunctions---Enjoining a Husband.

Bankruptcy Matters---Opinions Published---The Courts Condensed.

An interesting and important case, involving the law as to the rights and duties of carriers upon our inland waters, has been tried in the Circuit Court before His Honor Judge Booth, and a verdict rendered on Saturday. The case was Dora Knapp against the Union Steamboat Company and arose out the loss of certain goods of the plaintiff, which were shipped by her at Mauch Chunk, Penn., her former residence, about September 19, 1871, consigned to John Knapp, No. 395 Clinton street, Chicago. The goods were shipped by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, who agreed with plaintiff to send the goods to Chicago *via* the same route the plaintiff came, viz: The Pennsylvania Central and the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Roads, and that she would receive her goods at the same depot at which she would arrive in Chicago. The goods, however, without her knowledge, were shipped by a different route, viz.: by railroad to Buffalo, and from thence by the propeller Roanoke, of the Union Steamboat Company, to Chicago, where they arrived on the 20th of September, 1871, and were burned in the warehouse of the defendant (a frame building connected with the Company's dock on South Water street, fronting on the river) in the great Chicago fire of October 9, 1871. On the trial, the defendant proved that on the arrival of the goods at Chicago they mailed a written notice thereof to "John Knapp, Chicago, Ills.," without giving the street or number of his residence, which address the defendant claimed, corresponded with the marks on the goods. The notice thus sent never reached the consignee, but was returned to the Company through the mail, "not delivered." No other notice of the arrival of the goods was sent, and none was received by the consignee. The plaintiff is a married woman, having been married in Pennsylvania several years ago. A portion of the goods were owned by her before marriage; and the remainder purchased since her marriage with her own earnings. Upon these facts the following questions of law arose:

First: Could plaintiff, being a married woman, recover for the loss of the goods, or must the action be brought by the husband? The statute of Pennsylvania, as to the rights of married women, passed in 1848, was shown to be in substance the same as the married woman's act of this State adopted in 1861. Upon this the Court held that as to all the goods, except those purchased with her earnings after marriage, she was entitled to maintain the action, but that those purchased with her earnings after the marriage became by the common law the property of the husband, the statute of Pennsylvania, in force at the time not having changed the common law as to the wife's earnings, and under this ruling her husband was held to be a competent witness for her under our statute.

Second: Must a carrier by water give the consignee notice of the arrival of goods?

Third: If so, was the notice sent by the Company (if the consignment mark included the street and number of the consignee, or reasonable diligence could have discovered the same) sufficient to discharge the carrier's liability?

The Court substantially charged the jury that a carrier by water *must* give notice of the arrival of goods; and that the notice must follow the consignment-mark as given by the consignor, or a reasonable excuse for not being able to give such notice must be furnished before its liability can be discharged.

The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed her damages at $853.18. Frank J. Crawford and Adolph Moses for the plaintiff, and Rae & Mitchell for the defendant.

DAMAGES FOR LEASE FORFEITED BY BANKRUPTCY.

A petition for review was, on Saturday, filed in the United States Circuit Court by M. D. Wells & Co. in the matter of Farnsworth, Brown & Co., bankrupts, as to the decision of the District Court on their petition to have damages for the forfeiture of the lease of the premises occupied of them by the bankrupts of proceedings in bankrupty assessed, and ascertained, and to prove the same against the estate; alleging for cause the following errors:

In not directing, in accordance with Sec. 19 of the Bankrupt law, the assessment of the damages alleged in said petition to have been sustained, and which were not controverted or denied by the Assignee.

In not directing in some manner the assessment of the damages alleged to have been sustained by the petitioners as unliquidated damages arising out of a contract or promise of said bankrupts and for which said bankrupts were liable.

The petitioners claimed the sum of $12,000, the rent being $10,000 per annum.

UNHAPPY PARTNERS.

The end of copartnership quarrels is not yet. In the Supreme Court, David Reed, of the firm of Reed & Dawson, stone-work contractors, files a bill against James Dawson. Complainant and Dawson, entered into a verbal contract of copartnership, and have carried on business for some time very successfully, complainant supplying the bulk of the capital and defendant the brains. The bill alleges that defendant has been in a state of constant intoxication for some time past, and has, while under the influence of liquor indulged in such unbusinesslike freaks, as making the workmen drunk, promising them extraordinary increases of wages, compromising good debts at ridiculously low figures, selling houses at prices that must have delighted the purchaser, and committing a number of other foolish acts which have led complainant to file the present bill. He asks for a dissolution of the copartnership, and for a Receiver to take the estate of the firm in hand, and has obtained a temporary injunction from Judge Porter restraining the defendant from collecting the moneys of the firm and from compromising any claims it may have against parties, more especially a note of H. McCormick of $8,500.

William Deselez, of the firm of Gouteeck & Deselez, sculptors, also seeks to free himself from the trammels of a troublesome partner, and files his bill in the Circuit Court against Edward Gouteeck. He charges defendant with conspiring against him to defraud him of his just half of the profits of the business; wherefore he asks that the copartnership may be dissolved and defendant brought to answer, in a Court of Chancery, the charges complainant will bring against him, and, to secure the future revenue of the firm, has obtained Judge Porter's injunction restraining him from collecting any more moneys of the firm.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Order of dismissal was entered, on Saturday, in the matter of C. H. Scanlon, objections to be filed in ten days.

In the matter of Burkitt & Sutton, the order of dismissal was made absolute.

The Clerk was directed to pay Marshal's fees, amounting to $160, in the matter of John A. Marshall.

George W. Campbell, Assignee, was directed to pay R. E. Jenkins $256.50, attorneys' fees and disbursements, on the estate of Nathan Foster, et al.

In the matter of O. S. Noyes et al., the Assignee was directed to pay petitioner's attorneys $269.59.

OPINIONS PUBLISHED.

The *Legal News* has the following opinions, in addition to those already published, in advance, in THE TRIBUNE:

The opinion of the Supreme Court of this State by Thornton, J., holding that the tickets of the Chicago Industrial College and Home Festival, of which Thomas & Co. were agents, when taken in connection with the advertisements, constituted a lottery.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of Illinois, delivered by Lawrence J., construing the act 1847 and of 1869 amendatory thereof, in relation to the penalties to be recovered of railroad companies for failing to ring a bell or sound a whistle as required by said acts. In this case the declaration contained 115 counts, and, had the proof sustained the declaration under the law of 1847, the amount recovered would have been $55,700, one-half of which would have gone to the informer.

ENJOINING A HUSBAND.

Sarah A. Goodwin filed her bill, on Saturday, in the Circuit Court, and obtained an injunction restraining her husband, who deserted her and took to drinking two years after marriage, from selling the west ½ of Lot 5 in Block 28 in South Branch addition to Chicago. Defendant is obliged to pay complainant a weekly alimony of $5, which she fears he wishes to avoid by selling said property and leaving the State.

THE COURTS CONDENSED.

In the Circuit Court, C. F. and Frederick Happel file a præcipe in assumpsit, against Charles Severy, alias A. E. Peck, for $505.79, and ask for a writ of attachment against defendant, stating that Severy got possession of goods from them by means of fraudulent representations, and that he has disposed of his property with the view of defrauding his creditors, and has opened up a store at No. 11 East Kinzie street, where he is doing business under the assumed name of A. E. Peck, and also that he is about to remove his goods from the State of Illinois.

Richard W. Cross, agent of A. Reed & Sons, piano dealers, complains in the Circuit Court of Caroline A. Newcomb and her husband John, that they are retaining illegally a $350 piano, property of complainants, who seek to replevin the same.

Edward E. Giddings, of the firm of Dillon & Giddings, asks, in the Circuit Court, for a writ of attachment against Henry Dillon, of the town of Grinnell, Iowa, who owes them the sum of $570.75.

William Bussell files a præcipe in assumpsit in the Superior Court against George W. Schwenberger and F. M. Atkinson, who compose the "Chicago Spring Works," for $3,000, and asks for a writ of attachment against them, as he believes they are about to fraudulently conceal and dispose of their property.

The Hickey contempt case, so often set for trial and postponed, the particulars of which have so often been printed, will be tried next Saturday, if Judge, counsel, and witnesses can make it convenient to attend. The case was commenced before Judge Booth, and must be ended before him.

Scarcely any business was transacted in any of the courts, in consequence of the adjournment of Judges to meet the bar in the Law Institute, in honor of the memory of the late Chief Justice Chase.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Robert E. Jenkins, Assignee of Peter M. Livingstone v. J. Liebenstein & Co.; assumpsit, $1,500.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—6,899—Appeal. 6,900—In re. alleged insanity of Dennis Deary. 6,901—C. F. Happel and Frederick Happel v. Charles Severy, alias A. E. Peck; assumpsit, $505.79. 6,902—A. Reed & Sons v. Caroline A. and John Newcomb; affidavit for replevin. 6,903—Dillon & Giddings v. Henry Dillon; petition for writ of attachment. 6,904—N. S. Grow v. A. Z. J. Andrews; distress for rent, $609. 6,905—J. W. Stokes v. John Thorn; affidavit for replevin. 6,906, 6,907, 6,908—Appeals.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,327—Peter F. Hopkins for use of Moses W. Powell v. William Fitzgerald and William Mariga; garnishment, $225.08. 43,328—David Reed v. James Dawson; petition for dissolution of copartnership, and injunction. 43,329—B. Wenze v. J. Bartheline & Sons; assumpsit, $2,500. 43,330—Catherine v. John Williams; divorce on ground of cruelty and drunkenness. 43,331—Leon C. Welch v. Edward A. Filkins; assumpsit, $1,000. 43,332—Thomas B. Cochran, executor of the estate of the late Edmund Carroll, v. Annie Carroll, Catherine Fley, Mary Connell, Edmund Maloney, David and Daniel Carroll; petition for authority to sell real estate under the will of late Edmund Carroll. 43,333—Andrew J. Galloway v. Benjamin, Alice, and Margaret Dilworth; petition to establish and conform title to the east 18 feet of Lot 35, and the west 10 feet of Lot 36, of C. Follansbee's Subdivision of Block 57 of Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, Township 39, North Range 14, east of third principal meridian. 43,334—William Russell v. F. M. Atkinson and George Schoenberger; assumpsit, $3,000. 43,335—William Dedes v. Edward Gantink; petition to dissolve partnership and for injunction. 43,336—Henry Rosenberg v. Gustav and Edward Burkhardt and John Fleny; assumpsit, $500. 43,337—Aaron P. Downs v. Frances M., widow, Mary A., William T. R., Frank Hawkins, Ira H., Edward W., and Frances Griffen; petition to establish title under burnt record act to piece of land commencing at N. W. corner of S. E. ¼ of Sec 11, in T. 39, N. R. 13, E. of 3 P. M., thence running E. 5 54-100 chains, thence S. 28 27-100 chains to the centre of a road leading to Chicago, thence along centre of said road 5 54-100 chains to W. line of said ¼ Sec., thence along said line of said ¼ Sec. 17 80-100 chains to place of beginning; all in the County of Cook. 43,338—Henry C. Storey v. Emily Phillips et al.; bill to foreclose trust deed on Lot 35 in Block 2 of C. H. Walker's Subdivision of part of the N. 60 acres of W. ½ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 34, T. 39, N. R. 14 E. of 3 P. M.

OUR WATER HIGHWAYS.

Address by the Hon. William J. McAlpine Before the New York Chamber of Commerce.

From the New York Times, May 9.

The Hon. William J. McAlpine delivered an address at the Cooper Union, last evening, at the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce, on "The Water Transportation of the State of New York, and Its Bearings Upon the Commercial Prosperity of the City." The following are the material points: He said: In every country the number, extent, and condition of the roads and canals, furnish, if not the only criterion, at least a very good one of the civilization of its people and the power of its Government. The field of the present inquiry is a broad one, embracing the extent of the trade between the food-producing interior and the consuming and exporting sections of the Atlantic slope—the existing channels by which this trade is conducted—their capacity, and the cost of transport thereon, what improvements and enlargements may be advantageously made; what new channels may be profitably opened to meet the existing and future demands of the trade between these sections, and lessen the cost of transportation, and how these improvements and new works may be rendered conducive to the interests of the merchants and citizens of New York. The territory, the trade of which is now to be considered, is the basin of the Great Lakes and of the Upper Mississippi. This area contains one-third of the population of the Republic, produces an annual cereal crop of 900,000,000 bushels, and with the products of pastoral agriculture gives an annual tonnage for export from that region of $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 a year. That portion of the territory referred to embraces the ten Northwestern States and Western Canada; and we shall soon have to add to it the metalliferous districts of the mountains and of the Pacific States, with a portion of the trade of the Indies. Seventy years ago this region contained only scattered forts and trading posts—now it has one third of the population of the Nation.

The States of Pennsylvania and Virginia, as well as the Canadas, have eagerly entered the field of competition in the vast trade of the interior, and have constructed immense works to secure their portions of it, while corporate enterprise has built great lines of railways to penetrate the interior, and to tap their natural navigable water lines.

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL ROUTES.

These natural lines are as follows:

First—The chain of great lakes and the St. Lawrence, bifurcating to Quebec, and by Lake Champlain and the Hudson to New York.

Second—The Ohio River, and by portages over the mountains to the Susquehanna, Chesapeake, and James.

Third—The Mississippi and its navigable tributaries, terminating on the Gulf of Mexico.

Each of these (except the last) have been improved by artificial works.

The great trunk railways extend from all of the important interior centres of trade to the Atlantic:

First—Through the Canadas, to Quebec and Portland.

Second—Through this State, by two lines, to New York and Boston.

Third—Through Pennsylvania to Philadelphia.

Fourth—Through Maryland to Baltimore; and,

Fifth—Through the Southern States to all their Atlantic and Gulf ports.

In regard to the rival lines, Mr. McAlpine said:

First—That the winter rigors of the Canadian outlet to the Atlantic—its intricate navigation and fogs—are seriously to its disadvantage.

Second—That the long route by the Mississippi, though cheap, carries Western products too far out of the great line of trade; and its torrid climate is so injurious to many of these products that that route is also less advantageous.

Third—That the elevation of the water portages which Pennsylvania and Virginia have to overcome are so much more costly than ours; and,

Fourth—While the railway lines above designated, including any that *can* be made, involve a cost of transport so much exceeding that of the improved and projected canals, connecting, by the shortest portages, the interior water lines of the West with the tidal waters of the Atlantic, that we can, as we have always heretofore done, offer to the Western producer, the cheapest and best route to the seaboard.

THE CANALS.

It is difficult to realize the importance of the Erie Canal, which now conveys one-fourth of the whole of the exports of that vast interior region, and as much of it during its six months of uninterrupted navigation as all of the trunk railways together during the same time. In the busy canal seasons more than 150 boats come daily to tide-water, and the New York Central Railroad traffic rarely exceeds thirty trains per day. The great canal traffic is not appreciated until some stoppage occurs, and then a delay of twenty-four hours will accummulate hundreds of boats—enough to fill the track of the New York Central half way from Albany to Utica. All of the New York roads could not transport one-half, and the entire capacity of all the roads to the sea-board in their present condition would be insufficient to convey the whole of it. Half the merchants of New York, connected directly or indirectly with this canal traffic, would be bankrupted, and their rivals in Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore would be correspondingly benefited. Whatever may be said or done, the cheapest line of transport will carry the coarse agricultural products, and where they are sold there will be the deposits of merchandise awaiting purchase with the proceeds of the sale of these products.

The Erie Canal has, until recently, brought the trade of the West to New York, and, for many years, has furnished the cheapest line of transport; but it has now reached a point where the railways have become formidable competitors for even its own legitimate business, combining, as they do, greater certainty and celerity of movement, with charges (during the season of navigation) but little higher than those of the canal. The cause which has produced this diversion of business from the canals to the railways is mainly due to the fact that the latter is under individual management, while the former is controlled by politicians. The railway companies call into their service men of the highest order of ability, skill, experience, and business tact, each for his most appropriate place. Contrast these with the qualifications of our canal officers. If one of the best-paying railways in the country was entrusted to such management, its rivals in business would send it into bankruptcy in five years.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

Three years hence, the Welland Canal enlargement will be completed, and vessels of 1,200 tons will be able to come from the extremity of the lakes, and discharge into canal-boats at Oswego, materially cheapening the cost of transportation to New York. It will thus be seen that the Erie Canal and its enlargement to Buffalo, while it has performed its functions and secured the Western trade in New York City, can no longer be used as a competitor of the Canadian route to Montreal. The large propellers on long voyages can carry freight for 2 mills per ton per mile, with a speed of ten miles an hour on the lake, eight on the rivers, and three on the canals, exclusive of the time occupied in passing the locks, each of which may be considered as equal to a mile of extra distance. With ships of 1,200 tons on Lake Ontario, and only 180 miles from tide-water at Montreal, the enlarged Erie Canal from Oswego will hardly be able to successfully compete. The ship-canal from Oswego to the Hudson, by which such ships could go to New York, becomes indispensable. The other project is to convey such ships from the St. Lawrence River, 10 miles west of Montreal, to Lake Champlain by a ship-canal of 35 miles and no locks, and from the lake to the Hudson by a similar canal with a few locks, and thence by a slack-water navigation to tide-water on the Hudson. An expenditure of $15,000,000 will accomplish this object, and permit vessels of over 1,000 tons cargo to come from the centre of the continent, and discharge into ocean vessels without breaking bulk until they reach New York.

The time required by these routes, and allowing for the extra time in locking, is eight days between Chicago and Quebec or (by Lake Champlain) to New York, and fifteen days by the Erie Canal, which may be reduced to ten days when steam is successfully introduced. The introduction of steam, efficient management, and low tolls will enable the Erie Canal to increase its capacity from Buffalo, for through freight, and carry the local tonnage naturally belonging to it, to the extent altogether of 4,000,000 tons per annum. The Welland Canal, as now built, is capable of carrying an equal amount, say 4,000,000 tons, and if a considerable portion of this is delivered at Oswego, it will increase the capacity of the Erie by a million of tons. The railways, as now built, have carried from the basin of the lakes to tide-water, 4,000,000 of tons, and may be tracked to give them twice the capacity. The Welland, St. Lawrence, and Champlain route will be almost unlimited in capacity, and may be considered as equal to from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 of tons. The Kanawha Canal, if built upon its present dimensions, would be equal to 2,000,000, and, if properly enlarged, to 5,000,000 of tons.

CAPACITY FOR TRANSPORTATION.

We now have an existing capacity of transport between the interior and the Atlantic seaboard of 9,000,000 tons, and the means of increasing it to 18,000,000 by improvements, and to 30,000,000 tons annually by constructing new lines. These Western surpluses, which the existing channels through the United States cannot convey, will seek the St. Lawrence route, and be forwarded to our great foreign food-customer, Great Britain, and with the loss of this trade New York will also lose the sale of the goods which such Western products will purchase. We have seen that the present production of that great West, whose trade belongs to you New-Yorkers, is now nearly twice as great as the capacity of the existing channels of transport. But it follows that when such channels are overcrowded, the charges for transport are correspondingly increased. At Chicago, Milwaukee, and Buffalo, the receipts and shipments by water are from two to five times as great as by railway, and at Albany and New York are nearly ten times as much. New York is the depot for the manufacturing, mining, and commercial population of the northern Atlantic seaboard, consuming twice as much of such articles as are exported, and therefore the great entrepot is naturally at New York. It is claimed by the Canadian authorities that the food imported from the West into New England can be delivered by the St. Lawrence en route and the Gulf and coast vessels cheaper than by the New York canals. Whether this shall be done by the President's proposed new water route from the Ohio southeastward, or by the Kanawha Canal to Norfolk, or by Lake Champlain or Oswego Ship Canal routes, remains to be determined. The Federal Government, as the conservator of the interests of all our people, is called upon to restrain the present enormous diversion of trade into the Canadian markets.

TELEGRAPHIC ABSORPTION.

Proposed Control of the Pacific and Atlantic by the Western Union.

From the New York Tribune, May 9.

For some time past the officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company have been considering the advisability of securing the control of the lines of Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph, with a view to increasing their present facilities and preventing unprofitable competition. Matters, however, had not appeared favorable to a union of interests until the election at Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday, of a new Board of Directors favorable to a harmonious arrangement between the two companies. A committee of conference with the Western Union Company has been appointed by the new Directors, and a meeting of the representatives of both companies will probably be held at an early date to consider the subject of transferring the control of the Pacific and Atlantic to the Western Union. It is understood that the basis of the proposed arrangement is to be the transfer of a portion of the shares held in reserve by the Western Union for a controlling number of shares in the Pacific and Atlantic at a rate to be agreed upon, the Western Union shares being worth much more than the Pacific and Atlantic.

The capital stock of the latter Company is $2,000,000. It has a line from New York to Philadelphia and Baltimore. From each of these points lines run west to Pittsburgh, thence to Columbus, Ohio. From Columbus a line runs to Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, and New Orleans, and another west to Indianapolis and St. Louis. Another line runs from Columbus to Chicago. From St. Louis a line extends up the Mississippi River to St. Paul, connecting at Dubuque with a line to Chicago.

With the erection of the Western Union Telegraph building will be introduced new and improved modes of local-telegraph communication. President Orton for some time past has been considering the subject of the obstruction to telegraphing caused by the disarrangement of the numerous wires above the surface of the ground and the best means of overcoming the same. He therefore instructed the officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company who went abroad on a tour of inspection and conference with engineers and electricians to study the pneumatic system of communication and the working of the telegraph wires underground. Upon the presentation of the report of those gentlemen and the completion of the new building, experiments will be made, and if practicable, wires will be placed under ground and a system of pneumatic tubes be established. It is expected that this will obviate much of the trouble which now arises from the disarrangement of wires by storms and from other causes, while by the latter arrangement messages from the numerous sub-stations in the city, now requiring as much for transmission to the main office on Broadway as from the latter place to Chicago, will be placed in boxes and dispatched instantaneously to the general office.

Wonders of the Sea Depths.

The nether darkness, so far from being a lifeless waste, teems almost everywhere with creatures not only more fantastic, but larger, than their shallow-water cousins; and the paddler about rock-pools and tide-sands at watering places will learn from that far away at sea are found sea-monsters far bigger, as well as far uglier and far more beautiful than were ever transferred to an aquarium. To give two instances, the Caprella, "the phantom-shrimp," which may be found on sea-weed, sitting upright like a monkey, holding on by his hind claws, and, with ghastly grimaces, mesmerizing all passers-by with his fore-claws, sits in like guise upon sponges a mile or two deep in the darkness—there, however, not a quarter of an inch but three inches long; and the Nymphons—sea-spiders who crawl from under stones, and who, having no body to speak of, carry their stomach, for economy of space, packed in long branches up the inside of each leg—are found in the depths of the Arctic Sea, not half-an-inch, but two feet in diameter.

NEW YORK.

Tweed's Trial—The Goodrich Mystery—The Market Savings Bank—An Embezzler Arrested—Specie Shipments—The Atlantic Bank—Jay Gould and Marrin—The Gamblers—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Those claiming to know continue to expose the unsoundness of the Atlantic Bank, charging that the Directors' and officers' notes were discounted without good security. Among the assets is a note for $30,000, drawn by the President of the Bank, J. E. Southworth, which was discounted some weeks ago. Some mining stock deposited as security is also described as valueless. A similar note, drawn by another Director, and indorsed by the President, has been discovered among the assets. Among the assets marked doubtful is another note for $8,000, drawn by A. B. Chapwell, the Notary of the bank, and it is said this has been running under frequent renewals for two years. Fresh liabilities, to a large amount, have been presented to the bank, and it is not surprising, therefore, that the Comptroller of the Currency telegraphed Mr. Strong, the Receiver, forbidding him to make any dividend until the indebtedness of the concern was fully and certainly ascertained.

This is Jay Gould's testimony to-day in regard to Marrin's assault: "I am engaged in railroads and steamboats; on April 29 I was in Delmonico's, on William street; it was near 1 o'clock; I was sitting at a table with Osborn and Moore; we were at lunch; Marrin came to me and asked why I had not answered his letters; I replied, when he struck me a violent blow with his fist; it stunned me for a moment; my face bled a good deal; when he struck me, he said, 'D——n you, take that;' there was a crowd present, and he then walked away." Cross-examined—Have known Marrin for several years; he prosecuted suits against me; one was settled; knew him to be a lawyer, and recognized him at once; he did not say that he wished to speak to me about the Allen case; I sat at the end of the table next to the wall, with my face towards Broad street; first saw Marrin's head close to me; he did not place his elbow on the table and speak to me in a low tone; he did not say that he did not want to create a disturbance, and wish me to appoint a time to meet him in the Allen case; he said he had called several times at the office, but could not see me about the Allen case; he spoke in a loud voice; did not slap me with the back of his hand, but with his doubled fist.

Joseph J. Marrin, sworn: Am a lawyer; have been practising twelve or thirteen years. Saw Gould on the day he states, and slapped his face. I approached Gould in a gentlemanly way, and, when I did so, I shut myself off from the other gentlemen. I put my elbow on the table, and his ear was toward me. I said in a low tone that I wished him to appoint an interview with me in regard to the Allen case. He said he did not owe Allen anything. I asked him to fulfill his honorable pledges. He replied that he would not be troubled in that way. I asked why he did not reply to my letters. He said he got plenty of letters, and if he had had anything to say he would have written. I replied that my client wrs anxious to have the case settled. He had no time, and could not be bothered about the matter. I then, with the back of my hand, slapped him in the face. It was not with my doubled first. I then turned to those present, and said: "This man has not fulfilled his honorable pledges," and walked out. No one approached me threateningly, or put a finger on me.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 10.—The District-Attorney has served notices on the counsel for Wm. M. Tweed that his case would be called for trial on Monday next. This is the famous case in which the jury disagreed some months ago. The counsel for Tweed met to-day to consult and to prepare for his defense. One reason for the action of the District-Attorney is the failure of the bill in the Legislature to extend the time in which cases of the nature of Tweed's become outlawed.

James, alias "Pop," Tighe has been arrested in this city on information connecting him with the murder of Charles W. Goodrich in Brooklyn.

Henry R. Conkling, the absconding Secretary of the Market Savings Bank, has returned to the city, under a promise of immunity from prosecution, to testify in the pending railroad suit. He says that George Bell is the man who accompanied him to Canada, and robbed him of $3,000. He expressed surprise at finding Van Name, the President of the bank, in prison, and announced his determination to effect his release.

William H. Knight, baggage-master of the Midland & Oswego Railroad Company, who absconded with a considerable amount of the Company's funds and a young married woman of Washington, has been arrested at Harrisburg, Pa.

Marrin, the lawyer, who slapped Jay Gould in the face, was to-day fined $2 and bound in $1,000 to keep the peace.

Specie shipments to-day reached $872,000.

Edwin C. Garcia, Consul-General of Uruguay, arrested in a civil suit to recover about $12,000, has been released on bail.

The Comptroller of the Currency has ordered that no dividends be made by the Atlantic Bank until the liabilities were fully ascertained. It is stated that a note for $30,000 was found among the assets of the bank, drawn by Southworth the President, and discounted a few weeks ago. Some mining stock deposited as security is said to be worthless. A similar note drawn by a Director and endorsed by the President has been also found, and the collateral deposited worthless. Among the alleged doubtful assets is a note for $8,000 drawn by the Notary of the bank, and said to be running under renewals for several years.

Andrew McClelland, a leading policy dealer, convicted a few days ago in Brooklyn, and said to have been a partner of Nicholas Duryea, killed some months since by his rival, Simmons, was to-day sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000.

Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and family, sailed for Europe to-day in the steamship Oceanic. A large number of friends accompanied Mr. Watterson to the steamer. A. J. Ballard and family and John Churchill, of Louisville, were also passengers in the same steamer.

W. N. Haldeman, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, has been in the city for the past week attending to the business and looking after the interests of the Western Associated Press.

A large party left this city this evening to attend the funeral of Oakes Ames at North Easton, to-morrow. Among them are the Directors and officers of the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad Company, of which Mr. Ames was a Director and heavy stock and bondholder.

The Liberal Club had a meeting to-night, in commemoration of the life and public services of the late John Stuart Mill.

Troops for the West.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—Ten companies of the Fourth United States Infantry, about 500 strong, under command of Col. Flint, arrived here last night from Little Rock, Ark., and left by the Missouri Pacific Railroad for Omaha. Col. Flint is ordered to report to Gen. Ord, at Omaha, but it is supposed that his command is destined for the Modoc country.

Murderer Sentenced.

MATTOON, Ill., May 10.—The jury this morning returned a verdict of guilty against David H. Drake, of Zanesville, O., for the murder of Mary Easter, near Paradise, Ill., on the 4th of March last, and sentenced him to the Penitentiary for life. J. M. Cassary, of Etna, Ill., indicted by the Grand Jury as an accomplice, was cleared.

Pistols and Coffee.

RICHMOND, Va., May 10.—A duel took place last evening just beyond the city limits, between John B. Mordecai and Page McCarthy. Both were wounded—Mordecai fatally. The seconds have been arrested. The difficulty occurred about a lady.

Murder and Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 10.—Perry White, residing in a tenement-house, 456 New Market street, set are to his house this evening, cut the throat of an unknown woman, and afterward his own throat. Both died. The flames were soon extinguished.

Notable Divorce.

BOSTON, May 10.—The *Dispatch* says: In the Superior Court, this forenoon, Judge Colt ordered a decree of divorce absolute, in the case of Senator Charles Sumner vs. Alice M. Sumner, on the ground of five years' desertion.

The Dixon Disaster.

DIXON, Ill., May 10.—The remains of Miss Nixon were found about two miles down the river this morning about 8 o'clock.

The Labor Question.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The Brooklyn gasmen failing to get an advance to $3.75 a day, and a guarantee of its payment for a year, quit work to-day. Germans have been already employed to take the place of the strikers.

CLEVELAND, May 10.—The Chief of Police of this city is organizing a force of twenty men to be sent to the Mahoning Valley, to preserve order and prevent depredations by miners who have been idle in consequence of a strike for the past four months.

BOSTON, May 10.—The coopers hereabouts propose to strike on Monday, unless the employers agree to sell only in future home-made barrels at home rates.

HOMEOPATHY.

The Convention at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 8, 1873.

On assembling this morning, Drs. T. F. Pomeroy, of Detroit; I. N. Eldridge, of Flint; and A. I. Sawyer, of Monroe, were chosen a Committee to notify the candidates of their election, and the Regents of the nomination of this Convention.

Drs. S. B. Thayer, of Battle Creek; G. D. Beebe, of Chicago; and F. Woodruff, of Ann Arbor, were selected a Committee to fill any vacancies that might occur in the list of nominees; and it was understood that they would have power to present candidates to the Regents, should any of the Allopathic Faculty resign.

It is understood that the Regents intend to carry out the law, and thus throw the responsibility of any injury to the University upon the Legislature.

Some of your more daring Chicago physicians called upon members of the present Medical Faculty. I learned that they were received with courtesy, and a free discussion was had as to the effects of this movement. The members of the Faculty feared it would injure the Medical Department, but thought the two branches of the Faculty might easily harmonize. As to the future course of the Faculty, they themselves were undecided. It is believed that the older members, who have witnessed the remarkable change in medical practice during the past twenty years, will not vacate their Chairs; while the general impression is, that some of the younger men, who are looking forward to promotion in the "regular" ranks, may resign, assuming the role of martyrs. In any event, the Homeopathists declare themselves really, and able to select unexceptionable candidates for any of the Chairs that become vacant. From the list of candidates presented for those two Chairs, and from the superior calibre of this convention, I believe they would not have the slightest difficulty. After the usual vote of thanks, the convention adjourned, well pleased with the result of its labors. Many of the delegates accepted an invitation of Dr. and Mrs. T. F. Pomeroy, of Detroit. Those of your readers who remember Mrs. P. when presiding with grace and dignity in a mansion on Michigan avenue can realize the sumptuous entertainment awaiting them.

X. X. X.

WASHINGTON.

THE SUPREME BENCH.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Since the return of the President, it is ascertained that no appointment of Chief Justice will be made until after the meeting of Congress next winter. This will give ample time for all aspirants to present their claims.

POSTMASTERS.

The commissions of the following Postmasters were signed to-day by the President: John Mahine, at Muscatine, Iowa; Robert C. Kirkhead, Greenfield, O.; John M. Barrer, Hillsborough, O.; J. C. Starkweather, Oconomowoc, Wis.; Charles Frana, Kenosha, Wis.; Fred H. Conant, Black Hawk, Col.; John H. Cameron, Ottawa, Ill.; Thomas H. Foulds, Cincinnati, O.

ADMIRAL WINSLOW.

The attending physician of Admiral Winslow does not apprehend any serious results from his recent attack of paralysis.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places.

WHITEFIELD, N. H., May 10.—Brown & Co. lost by fire to-day $4,000 worth of lumber; insurance small.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—The extensive rolling mill of McDonald & Bro., on the river bank between Douchonquette and Barton streets, was nearly destroyed by fire about noon to-day. The buildings were of wood, covered nearly a block, and burned with great rapidity. The loss is estimated at about $75,000. The insurance is said to be only $10,000. Names not ascertained.

CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., May 6.—A fire broke out in a large tenement house on River street, in this village, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, extending to the new school-house, Methodist Church and parsonage belonging to the same. Loss, $15,000. At one time it was feared that the whole business portion of the village would be consumed.

CAIRO, May 10.—A dispatch from Grand Tower confirms the rumored burning of the tow-boat Wm. Cowan. Her barges were cut loose and saved, but the steamer is a total loss. The origin of the fire is not clear.

THE KANSAS HORROR.

Wholesale Arrest of Parties Implicated in the Bender Murders.

KANSAS CITY, May 10.—The Cherry Vale excitement is still at fever heat. The *Times* has specials to-night which give the following additional particulars: A force of about one hundred men are at the grounds of the slaughter, which is now being plowed over again, though no more graves have been found. The Rosch family, of Ladone, seven miles from the slaughter, consisting of the old man and wife, and son and wife, and Stephenson, John Harness and wife, and Thomas Tyke, wife, and daughter, have been arrested, A. M. King, a traveling district preacher, has been arrested at Parsons, and a notorious murderer, once pardoned from the Penitentiary, named Major Munford, and a woman with him, were arrested at Fort Scott. Detectives are still out, but rumors are so contradictory that no reliance is to be placed in them. The Bender house and furniture is being demolished by the visitors, who are carrying away portions of it as relics.

Backward Tendencies in Medical Reform.

A communication has recently appeared in the Manchester (Eng.) *Examiner*, from a smoker who "has read with interest the various letters which have appeared in that journal on the tobacco question." This gentleman, it seems, never knew a day's health until he took to smoking. Up to the age of 20 he never smoked, but he was always sickly, and during the winter months was much troubled with affections of the chest. Fortunately for him, at that age, on the recommendation, he alleges, of no less an authority than Prof. Huxley, he "began the use of mild tobacco," and from that day forward he has enjoyed good health; is no longer troubled with his cough in winter, nor, although he is of delicate constitution, has his memory or sight been in any way impaired by the new course. A short time ago, however, "he foolishly gave up the habit of smoking," for the sake of experiment, and denied himself the use of tobacco for two or three weeks. The consequences were most serious. All his old symptoms returned, and his cough became again so exceedingly violent that it nearly turned to bronchitis. On resuming his pipe, the affection immediately subsided, and he now smokes from a sense of duty, "medicinally, and as a preventive."

Telegraphic Brevities.

Two persons escaped from the jail at Ironton, O., on Friday night.

The Hon. James Wilson, of Iowa, has arranged for the competitive examination of candidates for an appointment to his West Point cadetship on May 13, at Iowa City.

The United States steamer Canandaigua sailed from Key West for New Orleans yesterday to convey Minister Foster to Vera Cruz, whence he will proceed to the City of Mexico.

An affray occurred in Pike County, Ill., a day or two since, between two young men named Kemp and McDonald, resulting in the latter receiving a mortal wound in the neck, inflicted by Kemp with a knife.

New York Central Railroad Tax.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 10.—On Tuesday next the New York Central Railroad Company will pay, under protest, to Collector Bailey, the $400,000 tax claimed by the Government, and immediately commence proceedings for its recovery.

The Kansas Press.

ATCHISON, Kan., May 10.—The Kansas Editorial Association meets here on the 20th. The City Council has tendered the hospitality of the city, and will entertain the members during their stay here. On the 21st the Association will start on an excursion to Lincoln, Neb.

CHROMO.

Another New Chromo.

THE MORNING CALL.

A beautiful suburban picture of a very rosy cheek and bright-eyed little girl making an early visit to the Flower Garden given to each customer by

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
118 West Washington-st. and 123 Twenty-second-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOW OPEN.

The World's Greatest Exhibition!

CORNER OF

WEST MADISON & ELIZABETH-STS.

FOREPAUGH'S GRAND

Menageries, Museums, Circus.

LARGEST MENAGERIES ON EARTH.

Grand New Museums. Magnificent Circus.

A Daily Banquet of Pleasure and Instruction. Beauties of Art. Wonders of Science. Marvels of Mechanism. Triumphs of Skill. Wonderful Riders. Skillful Acrobats. Matchless Gymnasts. Beautiful Horses. Performing Animals. The World's Latest, Greatest, and Finest Amusement Enterprise.

Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock p. m. Admission 50 cents. Children under 10 years, 25 cents.

ADAM FOREPAUGH, Proprietor.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

TO NIGHT.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS' Original and only

San Francisco
MINSTRELS.

From the St. James Theatre, New York.

THE MOST TALENTED ORGANIZATION IN THE WORLD.

REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES:
Orchestra and Orchestra Circle....75 cents.
First Balcony....50 "
Second Balcony....35 "
Matinee tickets....50 and 25 "

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

KITTY BLANCHARD
BURLESQUE COMPANY.

GRAND ATTRACTION THIS WEEK—Monday evening, May 12

BAD DICKEY.

NEW SONGS. NEW FACES. NEW DANCES.
First appearance of Miss KATIE MAYHEW.
McKEE RANKIN every night in a favorite farce.
MATINEE, Wednesday and Saturday.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.

MONDAY, May 12, during the week and at the Matinees. GREAT SUCCESS of Bartley Campbell's last and best creation,

"RISKS,"

Which has crowded the Theatre from Parquette to Dome. NEW SCENERY—Long Island Sound! Duguyn Cottage! The Varney Villa Illuminated! In preparation, "Through Fire," "Magnolia," and "The Gentle Savage."

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement of the brilliant and favorite actor,

EDWIN ADAMS.

Monday and Tuesday evenings, May 12 and 13, Charles Selby's delightful Romance, entitled

The Marble Heart; or the Sculptor's Dream.

Phidias, Raphael Duchatlet, } ....EDWIN ADAMS.

WEDNESDAY—Wild Oats. FRIDAY—Benefit of Edwin Adams. SATURDAY—Edwin Adams Matinee. In Rehearsal—"ENOCH ARDEN."

AMPHITHEATRE.
(Formerly Nixon's.)

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. WONDERFUL SUCCESS of

VANEK,

The Great Decapitator and Electrician Extraordinary. The Ladies of Chicago are respectfully notified that arrangements have been made with H. H. Howard, Jeweler, 180 West Madison-st., for the reserving of seats, where will also be on exhibition Vanek's Presents from the Crowned Heads of Europe and Asia. Childe Brothers, Tumbowlonicoiniats, will appear every evening.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons....Wednesday, May 21.
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons....Wednesday, June 4.
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons....Wednesday, June 18.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
Steerage office, 45 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK:
Abyssinia....May 10 | Algeria....May 14
Batavia....May 17 | Russia....May 21
Calabria....May 24 | Java....May 28

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent.
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

ALLAN LINE
Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between

EUROPE AND AMERICA

RATES OF PASSAGE:
CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction.
STEERAGE Tickets either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.

RATES OF FREIGHT:
Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago.
For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.
ALLAN & CO., Agents.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Dividend No. 2, Teutonia Insurance Co.

CLEVELAND, O., April 26, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Probate Court, a dividend of five (5) per cent, payable on and after May 8, 1873, at the National City Bank of Cleveland, has been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company of Cleveland, who have proved their claims according to law.

Dividend orders can be had on application to
JOHN F. WHITELAW,
Assignee Teutonia Insurance Co.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

GENERAL NOTICE.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application has been made to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for the release of the following certificates of stock, the originals having been lost, mislaid, or destroyed:
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 783; 15 shares.
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 63; 25 shares.
JOHN CREEAR.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Spring Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:20 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	† 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:20 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‖9:00 p. m.	‡7:20 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Bur'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.

‖Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 57 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	† 7:20 p. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:20 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	* 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:15 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:25 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‖11:00 p. m.	‖ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 6:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:20 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 33 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 5:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.
Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
(OPEN TO ROSELLE.)
Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Roselle Accommodation	5:00 a.m.	9:10 a.m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a.m.	10:51 a.m.
River Park Accommodation	3:20 p.m.	7:21 p.m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.
From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	3:30 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:20 p. m.	9:15 a. m.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Rinks."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Adams. "The Marble Heart."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Kitty Blanchard Burlesque Company. "Bad Dickey."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Josh Hart's Theatre Comique Combination.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. San Francisco Minstrels.

FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS—Madison street, corner of Elizabeth.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Miss Carlotta Stanley. "Crime; or, Secrets of City Life."

AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Randolph and Washington. Vanek, the Prestidigitateur.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, May 12, 1873.

Captain Jack and his crew are now reported to have evacuated the lava beds, and taken to the open country.

Nixon, the New York murderer, who was sentenced to be hanged Friday next, has been refused a stay of proceedings by Judge Pratt.

The Federal Republicans have polled an overwhelming majority of the vote, so far, in the election in Madrid for members of the Constituent Cortes. The election is not yet finished.

The Oceanic, one of the illfated White Star Line, left New York on Saturday for Liverpool, but, after passing Sandy Hook, was compelled to return by a break in her machinery. It will require several days to fit the vessel again for sea.

Utah is excited over a decision of the United States Court of Salt Lake, which will free a large number of criminals confined in the Territorial Prison. The decision is not a new one in Utah or the Territories, and covers simply the point that the Probate Courts have no jurisdiction over criminal cases. Its effect is to invalidate criminal convictions which have been obtained in these courts, and release those imprisoned under them, of whom there are said to be scores.

A meeting of the members of the Bench and Bar of this city was held on Saturday, to give formal and appropriate expression to the grief of the profession in the loss of their distinguished head, Chief Justice Chase. Addresses were delivered by Judge Trumbull, the Hon. Leonard Swett, the Hon. J. B. Doolittle, Judge Williams, the Hon. Burton C. Cook, and others. Resolutions commemorative of the public and private virtues of the late Chief Justice were adopted, and a copy of them ordered to be sent to his family.

Two hundred United States troops are on their way to St. Martinsville, La., to aid in crushing the "McEnery rebellion." Detachments of Metropolitan police have been arriving there daily. The Secretary of War has ordered Gen. Emery to give Marshal Packard all the assistance he needs in seizing boats on the river for the transportation of his forces. In the face of all this formidable array of State and National troops, the statement is made that no hostile bodies are to be found, and that the civil war in St. Martin's parish is over. Gov. Kellogg has made no formal requisition upon the Federal Government for help, and says he believes the disorder will be short-lived.

A prohibitory liquor-law is favored by the Committee in the Canadian Parliament, which has been studying the connection between intemperance and crime. They assert upon official information that four-fifths of the crimes committed in that country result from this vice; for instance, 21,236 commitments of 28,389 made in Quebec and Ontario were to be traced directly to intoxication. The Committee fortify their statements by the opinions of 153 doctors, who agree that disease and premature death are the results of indulgence in ardent spirits. The fiscal objection to prohibiting the liquor traffic, that to do so would deprive the State of an annual revenue, which last year was $5,034,548.48, they meet by the argument that an equal sum would be saved, under prohibition, in the cost of hospitals, jails, courts, and the other appliances with which society now struggles against intemperance.

We have good authority for saying that the statement telegraphed from New York, a few days since, that the Chicago & Northwestern and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Companies had decided to pool their earnings and divide pro rata, is at least premature. No such arrangement has been yet made, although it is not impossible that it may be effected in the future. As these two Companies control the business of Wisconsin and Minnesota tributary to Milwaukee and Chicago, and as such an arrangement would virtually shut out the public from the benefits of the competition now existing, it would be a movement against the public interests which is to be strongly deprecated. The trade which it would affect is too large and too important to be subjected to such a monopoly as this would impose, and against it the whole business public should enter their decided protest.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active on Saturday except provisions. Mess pork was less active, and a shade weaker, closing at $16.45@16.50 cash, and $16.60@16.65 seller June. Lard was dull, and closed a shade lower, at $8.85@8.90 per 100 lbs cash, and $9.02½ seller June. Meats were dull and easier, at 6¼@6¾c for shoulders; 8¼@8¾c for short ribs; 8¾@8¾c for short clear, and 10@11½c for sweet-pickled hams. Lake freights were more active, and ¼c lower, closing firmer, at 18c for wheat to Buffalo. Highwines were more active and firm, at 89½c per gallon. Flour was active and firm. Wheat was active and strong, but ¼c lower, closing at $1.28¾ seller the month, and $1.28¾ seller June. Corn was active, and advanced ¾c, closing easier, at 39¾c seller the month, and 41¾@41¾c seller June. Oats were steady and less active, closing at 31¾c seller the month, and 33½c seller June. Rye was quiet and steady, at 66¾@67c. Barley was quiet, and 1@2c lower, at 74@83c for common to good No. 2. Hogs were active and firm, at $5.00@5.55. There was a little demand for beef cattle, and the market was stronger, with sales at $3.50@6.12½. Sheep were unchanged.

The action of Gov. Beveridge in removing the Commissioners and Warden of the Penitentiary is to be regretted. There can be little doubt that the Commissioners and Warden were removed, and the new Commissioners and Warden appointed, upon purely party grounds. That the Governor has permitted such considerations to influence him at all with respect to such offices is extremely unfortunate. In contemplation of law, these officers are to be removed only for cause. If the cause in this instance had been anything but an insatiate greed of place by other aspirants, we imagine that the irregularities pointed out by the recent Legislative investigation would have been deemed by the Governor only of sufficient gravity to require an admonition. The Penitentiary is running along smoothly and profitably, and, while we have no reason to anticipate that the new officers will prove faithless or less successful than their predecessors, we repeat, that the making of these offices gifts with which to reward party blowers is unfortunate and to be regretted.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has recently made a decision which would not have been rendered a dozen years ago in that State. Two colored men claimed to be heirs of one Philip Garner. The claim was resisted on the ground that the parents had been slaves, who were incapable of making a contract at the time of their marriage, and that the marriage was therefore unlawful. The highest court in Kentucky had taken this ground in two cases, holding that no legal rights could be acquired by a marriage between slaves or by their offspring. Judge Head, of Tennessee, refuses to be governed by the precedents cited, because he holds that such a doctrine is opposed to natural justice and sound morality. The statutes of Tennessee were formerly construed to refer to white people only, but Judge Head maintains that the marriage of slaves was still valid under the common law, and that consequently their offspring must be regarded as legitimate whether born in slavery or subsequent to their emancipation. Scarcely any other doctrine could find support at the hands of an an American Court of the present day.

The Attorney General of the United States has certified to the War Department that, under the act of the last Congress, requiring the retention of one-half the pay of the Union Pacific Railway Company for Government transportation, such authority extends to retaining one-half the tolls on Government transportation over the railroad bridge at Omaha. In making this decision, however, he disclaims any official judgment upon the question whether the railroad begins on the Iowa, or the Nebraska side of the river. He informs the War Department:

First—That the act of 1862, incorporating the Company, and the amendatory act of 1864, are to be taken together as one act; and as they provide that one-half of all compensation for services rendered by the Company to the Government shall be retained for the payment of its bonds and interest, without naming any specific services, and as said acts grant railroad, telegraph, and bridge franchises, the provision as to compensation applies as well to services under the other franchises.

Second—That under the act of 1873, all compensation for services to the Government by said Company upon its railroads of any kind is to be retained so long as any interest in the United States by the Company upon its bonds remains unpaid; and that the railroad of the Company across the bridge is one of the railroads to which said act applies.

Though the Attorney-General is careful to exclude any decision of the matter as to where the eastern end of the Union Pacific Railway begins, yet the decision that he does make practically covers the case. If the bridge over the Missouri River at Omaha is no part of the Union Pacific Railroad, then it will be difficult to understand how the tolls for transportation thereon can be retained by the Government. If the tolls on transportation for the Government, over the Union Pacific Railroad, which it is lawful for the Government to retain, begin at the eastern end of the bridge, and not in midriver, nor on the Nebraska side, then the Union Pacific Railroad must begin at the same point.

Captain Hall's Arctic Expedition cannot justly be called a failure. He did not entitle himself to the reward of £5,000 which was offered so long ago as 1776 by the English Government to the explorer who should get within 1 degree of the North Pole. He has not discovered the northwest passage, a channel which the commerce of the world has long since ceased to think about; but he has undoubtedly by his intrepid exploration added to our geographical and scientific knowledge of that mysterious northern region with which the names of Cook, Ross, Parry, Franklin, Kane, and Hayes are forever associated. He has carried his vessel within 464 miles of the Pole, 219 miles further than Dr. Kane went, and a greater reach of Polar navigation than has ever before been accomplished, and he seems to have discovered the true entrance into the open Polar Sea, which has eluded preceding explorers. Capt. Hall, of whose death on Nov. 8, 1871, the world learned yesterday for the first time, from the lips of nineteen survivors of his party, was in early life a prominent journalist of Cincinnati. He became deeply interested in the subject of Polar exploration by following the career of Dr. Kane in his two Arctic expeditions, as well as watching the searches for Sir John Franklin. He determined to join the search for the lost navigator, and in 1860, when 35 years of age, sailed on an expedition of which a large part of the cost was supplied from his own means. He was more fortunate in his search than any of his predecessors, and brought back with him, after an absence of two years and three months, some very valuable information in regard to Sir John's fate. He published a narrative of his voyage under the title "Explorations and Adventures in the Arctic Regions." He made a second expedition in 1864, during which he spent five years in learning the Esquimaux language, and habits of life. He secured many relics of the Franklin crew, and discovered beyond a doubt that they had perished, and when and where. After his return he spent a year in scientific study, and sailed in July, 1871, never to return. The Polaris, which carried him, was a Government steamer equipped with especial reference to his needs, with a picked crew, scientific observers, and all necessary appliances, for which Congress had appropriated $100,000. He was sanguine of reaching the North Pole, but has perished in the attempt, another sacrifice to the ambition to which Kane and Franklin gave their lives.

THE NEXT CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

The next session of Congress will find, as the last session found, material demanding immediate and searching investigation. The case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. will come before the Forty-third Congress as Credit-Mobilier did before the last session of the Forty-second Congress. It will present a crime perpetrated under the forms of law more vile and degrading than the grand combination for defrauding the Government in Union Pacific. It will involve officials who were engaged in a huge blackmailing transaction, and will develop the nefarious ways and means adopted by spies, informers, and vampires who operate under the protection of Government authority. The demand for this investigation will come from the entire mercantile community of the country, which cannot afford to permit one of its members to be bled after the fashion in which Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. were plundered, since they may all be subjected to the same process. The investigation must be pursued with open doors. The evidence which shall expose the dirty tricks to which Government spies resort must be laid before the public. It may be that the law will protect the officials who prosecuted the firm, but the investigation is necessary for two reasons. If the law does protect such villainy as has attended the Phelps-Dodge case, it must be made so odious in the eyes of the people that they will demand its repeal. If it does not authorize the proceedings that have been adopted, the perpetrators of the outrage should be brought to condign punishment.

It has been shown that, out of an importing business amounting to about $40,000,000 done by Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. in the space of five years, the Government lost a revenue in duties of only $1,600, and that this loss resulted from the unintelligible and unjust character of the Import law, which it is almost impossible for any business man to comprehend, and utterly impossible for every business man to strictly observe. It has, moreover, been proved that the house of Phelps, Dodge & Co. had no intention of defrauding the Government, that the system of their invoices was uniform, that it was as apt to be in favor of the Government as in favor of themselves, and that it resulted in their overpaying rather than under-paying the duties that lawfully accrued during the five years. These facts, which have only been known to the public within the last few days, were known to the spies, the informers, the Customs officials, and the Government prosecutors all the time. Yet, in the face of this knowledge of the innocence of the firm of all wrong-doing, the Custom-House gang, aided and abetted by the Treasury Department, enforced the payment of $271,023 to cover the loss of $1,600 to the Government. This large sum does not go to the Government; if it did, it would never have been exacted. The Government gets a comparatively small share of it, and the rest is divided, according to the law, among the Customs officials, the United States District Attorney, and the informer. There is a strong suspicion that other persons, not entitled by law to share the spoils, have come in for a division for their co-operation in working up the case, and their influence in securing a profitable compromise. Here is another reason why there should be Congressional investigation. If there are persons who have used their influence, or lent their aid to the successful completion of this blackmailing transaction, and who are not entitled to any of the profits under the law, they must be exposed, and made to disgorge. The tempting bribes which Government offers are infamous enough without any extension of the system to outsiders.

A Congressional investigation is further demanded as an act of justice to Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. The firm is composed of gentlemen who had built up a reputation for commercial integrity by the devotion of a lifetime to their business. Their commercial honor was naturally dear to them because it was the result of honorable ambition and labor; it also had an important business value as determining the relations they could maintain with other commercial houses. The New York Custom-House clique sought to destroy this reputation, this accumulation of a life's labor at one stroke. Phelps, Dodge & Co. were branded as common swindlers. The telegraph was busy in retailing the degradation to which they had been brought. Business circles were permeated with the belief that matters were even worse than the informers represented them to be, and, when the firm paid over the $271,023, out of which they had been blackmailed, the Government was criticised for having compromised the prosecution for so small a sum when it was supposed to be entitled to much more. Shall a practice be tolerated which may blacken the good name and ruin the credit of any commercial house in which the spies may find unintentional regularities under a law that is at once complicated and unjust? This is the question for Congress to decide. At common law the clique that has persecuted the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. would be indicted for conspiracy and visited with a punishment commensurate with their offense.

It was certainly a serious error on the part of Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. to yield to the extortions of a blackmailing ring, but it was a mistake which other business men might make under the same circumstances. There is one law which would technically have held the firm responsible for the full value of the goods which had not been so invoiced as to include all possible items of expense in transportation, packing, etc. No jury could ever have been found to give a verdict for this amount to divide among spies and informers, but many merchants, like Phelps, Dodge & Co., would have decided not to take the risk. There is another law of recent date which authorizes the Government spies to traverse the country, pry into the affairs of merchants, overhaul their books, and expose their business secrets. There are few business men who would not rather be bled to a considerable amount than submit to this inquisition. The temptation is a large one for the spies. The informer in the Phelps-Dodge case—one of their own clerks—received $70,000 (more money than *he* could have earned otherwise in a lifetime). Informers will not be scarce at this rate of wages, and spies will do a thriving business.

Now the business men of this country have a right to demand whether, and to what extent, this system of blackmailing is authorized by the United States Government. There is no way so direct and thorough to show the real character of this system and to bring it into lasting disrepute, as to have an open Congressional investigation, which, by the way, should not be confined to the Phelps, Dodge & Co. case, but should include other transactions, not quite so notorious but equally flagrant, which have lately disgraced the records of the civil service.

MR. BURCHARD ON BACK-PAY.

We print the letter of the Hon. H. C. Burchard, member of Congress from this State, on the salary question, of which we had previously given the substance. We have no wish to do him injustice, and, therefore, let him state his own case, in his own words. He proposes to take the increase of pay for the last Congress, if the next Congress (of which he is a member) shall leave the law, fixing the pay at $7,500, unchanged. If the next Congress shall repeal the law, then Mr. Burchard will restore the "back-pay" to the public treasury. Otherwise, he will retain the back-pay, on the ground that his services during the last two years were worth as much as they will be during the next two years.

The next Congress will contain 174 new members, being a majority of the whole. These men will meet in December, and will find that their pay has been fixed by a previous Congress at $7,500 per annum. They will assume, very naturally, that the pay, as fixed for them, without their votes, was deemed by those who preceded them a fair compensation. They will vote with great unanimity that, as they had nothing to do with fixing their own pay, and as nine months of their term will have already expired, they will leave the law alone, so far as it applies to them. No person in any way experienced in such matters can have any doubt that all these new members, who are in no way responsible for the legislation of last winter, will vote against any diminution of their own pay. Mr. Burchard knows this, and everybody else knows it, and, therefore, to hold the back pay for the last Congress dependent on the action of the next Congress is holding it upon a certainty that the possession will be permanent.

The question of receiving or refusing the $5,000 extra pay voted to each member of the last Congress is a mere question of conscience, which each member must decide for himself. Mr. Burchard cannot escape this responsibility by transferring it to the next Congress, nor by putting the money up as a bet on what the next Congress will do. This question of conscience turns upon the consideration whether Mr. Burchard, elected to Congress to serve two years at a compensation fixed by law, is justified in taking an increased compensation, voted at the close of the session. If he thinks so, he should take the money; if he does not feel he can do this conscientiously, then he ought to refund it; in either case he is sole judge as to the propriety of his action in a matter so purely personal, and, having made his decision, he must be prepared to abide the judgment of the public upon it. If he thinks that taking $7,500 for the next Congress is as bad as taking it for the last Congress, we should advise him, if our advice were asked, to refund that also.

THE LATE MR. MILL.

The dispatches which bring us the sad tidings of the death of John Stuart Mill announce that he has left in manuscript his autobiography. Of all his contributions to literature and learning, this will probably be the one most eagerly and widely perused. Mr. Mill's influence has extended over the whole civilized world, through the medium of a comparatively small number of persons. The works to which he applied himself were mainly of an abstruse and forbidding type. They were such as attract only highly cultivated minds, and only a portion of those. Their influence and permanent value consist in the fact that they lie at the groundwork of knowledge. He essayed to go over again the pathways of Aristotle and Bacon, not as an imitator, but as an independent thinker, to establish the limits of the human mind, and to define the processes of its operation. Whether his system of Logic, which embraces the best results of this gigantic undertaking, be altogether true, or partly defective, is a question upon which future generations will probably be as much divided as the present. It is certain that no discussion of the subject can be complete which ignores what he has said. His latest critic, M. Taine, deems it incomplete in confining human knowledge to the limits of Experience. An American critic, Mr. Rowland G. Hazard, has ingeniously attacked his theory or definition of Causation. But whatever may be said of the details, even upon so important branches as these, it remains that his "Logic" is the best extant work on that subject, and is probably the one upon which he preferred that his fame as a thinker should rest.

In his Address to the students of St. Andrew's University—probably the most comprehensive essay on the belongings of a liberal education that the English language affords—he said that the thing which distinguishes one man above another in intellectual stature is the ability to judge of the value of evidence. This is a very broad definition, and the more it is examined, the more true it appears. What does this or that fact signify—in law, history, physical science, political or social philosophy? It may signify one thing or many things. It may signify the very opposite of what appears on the surface. To Copernicus the apparent motion of the heavenly bodies signified something far different from what his predecessors had conceived. To Adam Smith the utility of obtaining by exchange that which could be procured by less effort than by direct production, seemed as true when applied to nations as to individuals, although his contemporaries did not so regard it. Mr. Mill's was pre-eminently one of those minds qualified and trained to judge of the value of evidence, and this qualification made him the first authority and foremost expounder of Political Economy in the world. Although not claiming to be discoverer of new truths in this science, but rather a surveyor of the field in its then condition, his work has been assigned, by those most competent to judge, the very highest place in that department of knowledge; and, although some things have been added since his treatise was published, it still holds the undisputed supremacy which it first achieved as a systematic work. The facts and processes which constitute the science of Political Economy are of so complicated and slippery a nature that very few minds are competent to analyze and imprison them. Mr. Mill succeeded so marvelously in this branch of inquiry, that, if he had done nothing else, his reputation would have been high and lasting. Political Economy revolves about Mill—takes him for a starting-point or a point of outlook—as astronomy revolved about Newton in his day, although he was not, as Newton was, a great discoverer. To students of this science the most interesting discussions that have taken place of late years are, that in which Prof. Cairnes has antagonized Mr. Mill's definition of the province of the science itself—the latter holding that it deals only with the operations of the human mind, while the former contends that it includes also the materials of the physical universe, which are the objects of human desire; that in which Prof. Bonamy Price has antagonized Mill's doctrine that the demand for money is the whole amount of goods and services offered in the market, and *vice versa*; and that in which Mr. Thornton has antagonized some of Mr. Mill's views on the laws governing the question of Labor and Wages. All these eminent thinkers concur in giving him the foremost place, and in reckoning themselves among his followers. No one is deemed worthy of a place among economists at the present time who has not mastered what Mill has written.

In Logic and Political Economy Mr. Mill achieved his highest success, yet his labors as a social reformer may prove to be those which will cause him to be longest remembered. His Essay on Liberty is one of the noblest expositions of the right of personal independence (which he conceives to be the one thing most essential to human progress) that was ever given to the world. The tyranny of arbitrary power, the tyranny of custom, the tyranny of majorities, and of social opprobrium are all alike clubbed to the earth by the ponderous blows of his logic. Of his latest considerable work, on the Subjection of Women, it may be remarked that he has left nothing to be said by anybody who shall come after him. The central idea of this work is that the world cannot afford to reject or refuse to employ any talent that the Creator may send into it; that history and daily experience teach that women possess talent equally with men, or, if not equally, that their deficiency is due to want of equal education and opportunity. Upon this he supports the claim of women to all the rights which men possess, including political rights. He advances this claim upon utilitarian grounds, leaving the question of abstract right to be fought over by those who have a taste for that branch of the controversy. As a moralist, Mr. Mill has been reckoned the apostle of Utilitarianism, but, as Mr. James Martineau observes in his critical essay on Mr. Mill's works, he fell considerably short of the expectations of that school, for, although born and nurtured in the tenets of Jeremy Bentham, and hailed by his followers as the rising star in their firmament, he gave only a qualified adhesion to their doctrines. To the younger generation of English thinkers and *litterateurs*, and especially to those of a radical bent in politics, Mr. Mill has been a prophet. His advice and counsel have been sought more eagerly and greater deference paid to his opinions than to those of any other man of our time. His mind was critical rather than creative, but as a critic he was unrivaled. Confidence in his singleness of purpose and devotion to the truth, as implicit as that which the disciples of Socrates reposed in their teacher, was the reward which he earned from the great body of the intellectual classes of Great Britain, and of America as well. To the Conservatives and most of the aristocracy of England he was a *bete noir*, all the more feared and disliked by reason of his indifference to wealth, power and social preferment. To him the absolute equality of all men and women, in respect of rights as members of human society, was too plain for argument, and the denial of such equality was fit only to be the subject of indignation.

Mr. Mill leaves no children to inherit his great abilities and fame. Miss Helen Taylor, the daughter of his wife by a former marriage, is known to American readers as one of the contributors to the *Fortnightly Review*, and as the editor and compiler of the miscellaneous works of Henry Thomas Buckle.

THE WATER AND BEER OF CINCINNATI.

The recent musical festival in Cincinnati has invested that city with unusual interest at the present time. The festival features have already been very thoroughly presented in these columns. It only remains now to speak of a few of the domestic features, and, of these, the great Fountain, the Suspension Bridge, and Lager Beer are the most prominent, that engage the attention of a stranger in the river plateau. The suburbs and elegant residences on the outlying hills are so far elevated above the noise and smoke of the city, and differ from it in so many essentials, that it is like going into a new world to ascend these heights. Goethe's well-known line, "On every height there lies repose," applies to Clifton, but Clifton is not Cincinnati. It has not the innumerable fruit-stands, the turbid river, the classic Rhine with its heterogeneous smells, the hundreds of second-hand stores, the diminutive and dirty horse-cars which look like overgrown turtles as they slowly crawl up the hill-slopes, the dingy buildings, the bad hotels, nor the band which plays very badly at the barracks on the other side of the river, and which belongs to Cincinnati by virtue of the music which comes wafted over the Ohio from the sacred soil of Kentucky. The Probasco Fountain is a noble work of modern art, of which the city may be proud, although its surroundings are but commonplace and its finely moulded figures spout very dirty water. Like the rest of the city, it must inevitably get dirty, however, and this is to be regretted, for, in design and execution, it is a credit to the Munich moulder who has worked it out without once having recourse to classical forms. The whole story of water in all its forms and functions is admirably told in the graceful and powerful figures and in the relievos. At the same time it is to be regretted that such artistic figures should be made the reservoir and distributor of such dirty water, and that it should have been located in such a dingy and unpropitious quarter of the city. It is as much out of place as would be an elegant etagere in a kitchen. The Suspension Bridge is a noble achievement of science, and the magnificent are suspended by its thousands of filaments from the lofty and massive towers combines a perfection of symmetry with strength possessed by no other similar structure in this country. Prominent as these two features are, however, the third is the most prominent of all. Gambrinus is the tutelar divinity of Cincinnati. The amber canal, with its squalid surroundings, which cuts off one section of the city from the other, like a very dirty ribbon, is in very truth the Rhine, although it has no castled cliffs, no vine-clad hills, no poetic or legendary associations, and no Undine floating in its thick and nasty flood. The people beyond the Rhine devote their existence to beer. They drink it six days in the week, and violate the commandment by not resting on the seventh. Beer is the motive power, the inspiration, the beginning and end of life, the hope of youth, the reward of age; and the only sadness which oppresses the minds of these dwellers across the Rhine is that they must pay five cents for a three-cent glass of their *sine qua non*. A stroll through this classical region by day or by night convinces a stranger that the people do nothing but drink beer. The flow is exhaustless. Rivers of beer, mountains of pretzels, and huge carts of sausages disappear down the Teutonic throat daily, and on any street at night you may buy hot Berliner Wurst with caraway-seeded bread and turnippy horse-radish from peripatetic venders who sell them, as one of the sausage-peddlers remarked to the writer, "for the good of the human race." It must be, also, that all this beer is sold for the same lofty and unselfish purpose. There is no danger that the supply of beer will give out, for all the large saloons have a brewery attached, so that the flow is continuous. In these huge saloons, where hundreds may congregate, glasses clink and pretzels snap to the music of Strauss and Gungl, and distressing questions in metaphysics, bounded only by the limits of the Zwigkeit, are discussed with a volubility and fervor which would involve a fight in four minutes among more hot-blooded drinkers. As this, however, would waste time, which might be devoted to beer, the phlegmatic German wisely does nothing of the kind. Attached to nearly all these breweries are music-halls and theatres, where very gross German coryphees execute very thick-footed and stout-limbed dancing, and where there is very bad acting and cheap panoramas of the German war setting forth the glories of Friedrich Wilhelm. When all of these are in full blast, with the blowing of brass bands, the din of talk, and the clinking of glasses, there is no lack of excitement on the further side of the Rhine. As long as the Cincinnati beer is so good and Cincinnati water so bad, there is no reason why the former should not take the place of the latter. Viewed from this standpoint, the energetic and persistent efforts of the Cincinnati *Commercial* to get the price of beer reduced are in the interest of virtue and morality. No one can drink the water without being the worse for it, both in soul and stomach. On the other hand, no one can drink the beer without being the better for it, provided he is a virtuoso in beer-drinking. If not, he should not strive to emulate the capacities of those dwellers on the Rhine, who have storage sufficient for a barrel *per diem*. Already, however, in this land flowing with malt and hops, there are mutterings of discontent. The Common Council of Cincinnati have succeeded in passing an ordinance to close up the musical and terpsichorean departments on Sunday. Should they go still further and try to stop the beer also, then the old battles of the Nibelungen Lied will be fought over again on the banks of the Cincinnati Rhine, and the tawny-haired German warriors will dispute their rights with the nabobs of Clifton and the merchants of the Ohio. When that time comes, the now placid Rhine will see other sights than broad-beamed canal-boats lazily floating along, and bob-tail horse-cars crossing its bridges. Cincinnati will hold to its beer until every other interest is sacrificed, and is right in doing so as long as the beer is so good and the Probasco Fountain spouts such muddy impurity.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Rochelle (Ill.) *Register* throws Mr. Burchard overboard, and nominates James K. Edsall to be his successor in Congress. It squarely tells Mr. Burchard that he "has gone too far to recede, and he can read his doom in the handwriting on the wall."

—The Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* says of the consolidation of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad lines, that it—

> Is simply one more illustration of the constant tendency of railroad monopolies to combine and consolidate, and thereby destroy the hope, which is still entertained by some, that railroad charges may "regulate themselves" by "free competition." The combination of the two roads named will place pretty much the whole railroad system of the region northwest of Chicago virtually under one management. Considering, too, the intimations which have been given out a few weeks ago, that the St. Paul lines have already been swallowed by the Pennsylvania Central, the new report indicates that another approach has been made toward the destiny which seems in store for all of us in the near future, of becoming the very humble servants of Col. Tom Scott, the coming monarch of America by virtue of his ownership of the railroad system of the continent. Pleasant prospect, isn't it?

—The Grand Jury at St. Paul, Minn., has resolved to take up the State Treasury defalcation.

—Of the Kentucky resolutions the Cairo *Bulletin* (Liberal-Democrat) says:

> The dog *will* return to his vomit, and why should not the Democracy of Kentucky—bless its old soul!—return to the resolutions of '98? These resolutions are of excellent quality. They have the flow of age and richness. They must be read through the spectacles, even by the political youths of the country. They are good, being old, and we hope the fossils may enjoy them; but, as for us,—why, we prefer the piety of Harlan, the honesty of Ames, the political sagacity of Frank Blair, or any other worthless thing. They were to our taste in their time, but our palate has become more delicate, and we must wait until we become stronger before we shall consent to swallow any more doses of sugar-coated secession, labeled "State Rights."

—In Connecticut the Legislature represents towns, not population; and it has come to pass that one-fifth of the population elect a majority in the legislative bodies. Of course the small towns like this, and have been able to defeat all propositions of constitutional reform, requiring, as they do, a majority vote in one and a two-thirds vote in the succeeding Legislature. It is now proposed to disregard the two-thirds rule. Gov. Ingersoll says:

> In 1818 the Convention was assembled by resolution of the General Assembly. I recommend the same now. And I indulge the hope that, before the expiration of the present official year, such a Convention will have assembled, and completed a work which the people of Connecticut will approve, and of which the initiative honor may belong to the General Assembly of 1873.

—The organization of the Connecticut Legislature, at Hartford, May 7, was as follows; Speaker of the House, William W. Eaton (Democrat), of Hartford, by 121 votes, to 79 for John T. Wait, of Norwich. Clerk of the House, Samuel A. York, of New Haven; Assistant, E. H. Hyde, Jr., of Hartford. President of the Senate, Allen Temney (Republican), of Norwich, by 11 votes, to 10 for Pliny Barton, of Salisbury. Clerk of the Senate, George H. Covell, of Waterbury.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* (Morton) believes the Republican party will be essentially reorganized, and take advantage of the drift of the times. It says:

> The American mind is radical; the glory of the United States is in the future. It lives on hope, not memory. Hence, as long as the Republican party is the party of progress, it will continue to maintain its ascendency in spite of constant changes and local and temporary defeats.

—The Farmers' movement has passed its incipient stages, and is arriving at a condition of such thorough organization that its supporters may be considered as constituting a "party." This means more, perhaps, than appears at first sight. . . . It is this that gives the movement its political significance; a body of men so organized as to be capable of intelligent, concerted action, must necessarily exert a great influence in politics. Its creation as a party will prevent its force being diverted into other channels, and its men will be chosen in regard to its ends as a party. It must be evident that fiscal and economical matters will be raised to the first importance in the politics of the future. Much of what has heretofore been set forth upon the subject is outrageous folly, and will disappear before the dint of criticism, but we think that some tangible expression of doctrine will yet be promulgated.—*Baltimore American*.

—The people of Wisconsin will look with apprehension upon the consolidation of these two great rival companies, and the "monopoly war" will now have a significance here that it has never before possessed. If the railroad companies combine for their own advancement, the people should unite for their own self-protection; if these corporations support candidates in their own interests regardless of politics, the people should repudiate the old rotten concerns that claim their party allegiance, and vote for the men they know can be trusted in any emergency. Feed attorneys and hired lobbyists figure most conspicuously in our political conventions, and have controlled the party organizations for their own selfish ends. Let the people understand this fact; let them disown such leadership; let them emancipate themselves from the shackles of party, and unite as one man to put down the rings and monopolies that are burdening their industries, corrupting their representatives, and endangering free institutions in this country.—*Madison (Wis.) Democrat*.

—The people are awakening all over the land, and their voice is being heard, and their latent power is held in wholesome fear by the official servants who have betrayed their trusts. Let the good work go on; "keep the ball a-rolling on." Don't go it blind, but, when you know you're right, go ahead, no matter who stands in your way. Create a more healthy public sentiment; let your agents in office understand they are not masters.—*Waterloo (Iowa) Courier*.

—When men boldly do what they think right, with no fear of party or party leaders, and caring nothing for the demagogues set up by rings and cliques, there will not be much danger of things going wrong, not for very long at any rate.—*Indianapolis News*.

—We preserve an unshaken faith in the ability of the American people to come to correct conclusions . . . We must know whether railroads can carry our grain to market and afford us a profit for producing it or not? and, if so, will they do it voluntarily or not? If not, what is the quickest and surest way of compelling them to do it? These questions require an answer. Antiquated precedents and legal technicalities cannot change the facts or necessities of the case. They are but smoke, and can do little for the mutual prosperity of railroads and people.—*Fairbury (Ill.) Independent*.

—Railroad monopolies stalk knee-deep in the rights of the people, and will only build when and where they choose. Don't talk twaddle about scaring them; they only laugh in their omnipotence at what weak mortals may threat to tie them with.—*Cherokee (Iowa) Times*.

—It has long been a shame and a disgrace to the nation that wealthy corporations should have the power to do just as they pleased without any regard to the rights of others. Not only have Legislatures succumbed to potent reasons, but even courts have been found their willing tools, and venal and corrupt Judges have prostituted the provisions of justice to the basest uses. Laws passed for the protection of the people have been wantonly disregarded, and regulations so onerous have been made that popular patience is near the point where it ceases to be a virtue. There is one thing certain, and that is, that something must be done.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Journal*.

—The evidence is cumulative on all sides that the Republican party, having accomplished the great mission for which it was organized, has degenerated into a gigantic machine for enriching favorites at the expense of the people.—*Lansing (Mich.) Journal*.

—There must be some new books opened, new leaves turned over, and another system of political government adopted.—*Clinton (Iowa) Age*.

—In view of the report made to the Lake Shore Company, which we have briefly epitomized, Mr. Windom's Senate Committee can hardly fail to investigate the matter, and to report how many participants there are in the profits of the leading railroads; whether, in fact, the proceeds of the tremendous traffic of the West have first to be divided with colored-car proprietors, who are also railroad officers, and afterwards with the stockholders of the companies, or whether the latter are the sole beneficiaries of the rates charged.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Press*.

—It strikes us if "the people," ever in their natural and historic lives gave emphatic and unmistakable expression to utter condemnation of any matter, it has been on this salary steal. Anything more unanimous and raising above all party feelings and considerations, we venture to say, was never before witnessed in this or any other country.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Union*.

—We have a very decided opinion that accepting back pay and devoting it to any use under the direction of the party to whom it has been paid is all humbug. An unconditional return of the money to the United States Treasury means business—anything short of that is sham.—*Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal*.

The Hon. H. C. Burchard on the Salary Question.

From the Warren (Ill.) Sentinel, April 24.

In reply to a letter of inquiry from the editor of the Warren *Sentinel* to the Hon. H. C. Burchard, that gentleman makes the following reply. The letter was not written for publication, but inasmuch as the subject is one of general interest, and not fully understood by the masses, we take pleasure in laying before our readers Mr. Burchard's views, trusting to his generosity not to mete out to us severe censure:

FREEPORT, Ill., April 16, 1873.

My Dear Mr. Gavn:

You allude in your letter of the 11th inst. to the salary question. The ultimate disposition of the increased amount to be paid me as a member of the present and last Congress, under the provisions of the act passed at the last session, will depend upon the future action of Congress in regard to the salary of its members. I was, as you are aware, opposed to the increase of Congressional and other salaries at the time it was made. I thought that a member of Congress, while on the same manner, even in Washington, upon the salary as it stood, although to save or accumulate for his family he must, as the Hon. B. C. Cook of this State did, seek other remunerative employment. But even if inadequate, I preferred to accept the compensation which the law then gave, rather than, by my own vote, increase my compensation for that or the succeeding Congress to which I was a member elect. If, however, the vote is hereafter to remain at $7,500 per annum, as fixed by that act, then, in my judgment, members of the last Congress are equitably entitled to be paid at that rate as much as members of the present or succeeding Congress. If compensation is to be measured by attendance upon Congressional duty at the Capitol, and by necessary expenditures in official service, members of the last Congress ought to have the higher salary. They were detained at Washington during *three* regular sessions of Congress while the law now requires but two. Why should Gen. Logan not be paid as much for his services during the month of April two years ago while a session required his presence at Washington, as he or Gov. Oglesby are drawing for this month while at home? It was no more discreditable for a member to vote to increase his salary in the expiring than to vote to increase it in the following term. He would in either case be *voting money to himself*, and that, in my opinion, is the objectionable feature of the late legislation on salaries. The members elect to the present Congress

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Surface-Draining—Draining with Plow and with Tile—Cutting Drains for Tile with Horse-Power—How Wells Near Buildings May Be Used as Cisterns—The Seasons—The Fruit-Crop—A Few Things to Consider on a Rainy Day.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 10, 1873.

SURFACE-DRAINAGE.

For the past three years, the soil has been so dry that the subject of drainage has nearly gone out of the public mind, though the "Farm and Garden" has often called attention to its value in comparatively dry as well as wet seasons. Though the rain-fall has not been excessive thus far, yet, the evaporation being so slight, it gives us a soil saturated with water, and these indications lead many farmers and others to predict a wet season. Be this as it may, there is no harm in looking at this subject from a practical standpoint.

It is no great task to lay off a field into lands of four rods in width, and running in the direction of the natural drainage, and then to back-furrow these lands is the most convenient manner of plowing them. This leaves a dead-furrow every four rods, to facilitate the surface-drainage. If the furrows are turned towards the centre for two, three, or more years, the land will be ridged up at the centre, and the dead-furrow would become a deep drain. When the ridging has been carried to a satisfactory extent, the plowing is reversed, and the furrows turned toward the dead-furrows. The plowing may be alternated each year, and thus leave the land in a good shape for drainage. Those who have practiced upon this plan have had no difficulty in putting in their crops of the small grains, for no water can stand on the lands when thus managed.

The value in regard to the holding of plant-food, I have shown in former letters,—the present object being simply to show its value in regard to surface-water.

We all know that the cultivated plants, with a few exceptions,—such as the cranberry and rice,—must have a well-drained soil,—that is, the water in the soil must be in the form of vapor,—in order to meet the demand of the crops. Some of the coarse grasses will bear considerable water in the early part of the season, but this must be lessened as the crop reaches maturity; while all of the small grains, Indian corn, and potatoes cannot stand in water more than a few hours. All of the land in these crops that is not so drained is so much lost to the farmer. Every low place should be drained by running furrows for this purpose, and the sags or depressions that cross the natural drainage should be laid with tile as soon as the farmer is able to do so; but until that is accomplished, he must depend on open drains for this purpose, and, in most cases, this may be done with a common plow. Some of the farms that lie on the dividing ridges are filled with ponds, and the most of these will need be drained with a ditching-machine. I know several farms of this kind that have been greatly improved under this mode of treatment.

The present price of labor will not warrant the outlay for tile-draining, unless we could cut the drains with horse-power. In Indiana there are machines for this purpose, but of their success very few facts have come to the public. I have seen the machines at the Indiana State Fair, and they appeared to be very well adapted to the work; but the enormous demand for the right to use would be liable to rule them out for common use. A machine that can be made and sold at a profit for $200, when topped off with a patent-fee of from $400 to $600, is not inviting. The principle upon which these machines is constructed has been in use for more than seventeen years, to my personal knowledge, and all that is necessary is to make the machine strong, and adapted to the soil that requires draining. Two or three wet seasons in succession would tend to develop such a machine, and also to introduce among us drain-tile factories, all of which we will find useful.

The most of our soils are a clay-loam, and will not require an average of 40 rods of tile-drain to the acre. The water sinks away into our soil in a few hours, except in places where it accumulates in the depressions, and, if these are laid with tile, the higher land may be left in its natural condition.

BARN-WELLS.

A well 30 feet deep, that was about 100 feet from one corner of my horse-barn, and that furnished about a wash-tub of water daily, was placed en rapport with the eaves on the south side of the barn, by a line of 2-inch tile, laid 2 feet deep, to the corner of the barn and along under eaves. It was some weeks before we had a respectable shower; but, when it came, the well was nearly filled with water; and, from that time forth, there was no want of water, as all the water from that section of the roof, 24x30 feet, appeared to have found its way into the well. At first it was my intention to have put conductors on the roof, and to carry the water down through a bed of gravel to the tile, but I soon found that to be unnecessary, and so I had the tile extended along the front side, with the result as stated. The cost of this was 3 cents a foot for the tile, and two days work of one man in putting it in, besides the hauling from the depot. That job saved me at least $50 last winter in extra work that would have been expended in taking horses and cows to a distant well. A 4-foot well, 8 feet deep, makes a pretty good cistern, and will be found of no small value in a dry season. At this time the well is full of water, as are most wells; and, when the water-supply gets short, I shall sink another well, so as to take the drippings of the roof from the other side of the barn. The soil is a clay-loam, but a sandy or gravelly soil would not be quite as good for the purpose, as the water might be absorbed in the soil, instead of following the tile to the well. Neither manure or stock is allowed to come in contact with this drainage, and the water is nearly as soft as rain-water, and without the least unpleasant taste or smell.

In a dry season this plan will be found valuable, not only to secure a supply of stock water, but for the house also.

In the case of the house, the drain may be filled with sand and gravel, instead of using the tile. Now the water that used to stand in puddles along the side of the brick wall of the barn-basement, disappears at once, and finds its way to the well, and thence, as we now have a surplus, soaks out through the soil on the lower side of the well, as the ground from this, as from most farm-buildings, slopes away from it. There are few farmers in this State, during the past two or three years, who did not suffer for the want of water, when $10 invested in the tile drain would have given them great satisfaction. It may be rather late to tell of this now, when the rains come too often, but to us it is a new fact, for the first time fully demonstrated, and the reader can afford to treasure it up for future use, for rain and drouth have their own appointed time, and even Old Probabilities, with his low areas, has only been able to penetrate some forty-eight hours in advance, and then he sees but dimly, as all of the great storms that have made the winter and spring of the current year famous, gave him little notice in advance.

THE SEASON.

April 27, 1872, "The Farm and Garden" has this in regard to the weather: "The past week has been dry and windy, with threatenings of rain. Winter wheat is slowly improving, and, if we have seasonable rain hereafter, will give us a small crop. Corn-planting will be general in this part of the State on Monday, the 29th. All spring crops promise an abundant harvest." May 6, it adds: "The weather continues cool, and the evaporation from the surface is limited, and, though the soil is apparently dry, yet the seeds are all coming up and making good growth. This shows that there are other conditions than plenty of rain that make up the value of the season. It is not so much the quantity of rain as in other conditions of the soil. The coolness of the season retards co-operation, and the soil is not robbed of the vapor that rises from below, and the soil being in a very pulverulent condition, the seeds are enabled to take up sufficient moisture to insure germination. There is little thunder and lightning, as the atmosphere is fully charged with electricity, and this is also a good omen for the coming crops. The orchard, at this writing, is one sheet of bloom, giving promise of an abundant crop of fruit. The price of corn is 25 cents, and has brought the farmer down to a pretty rigid economy, and the luxuries must be given up for the present; but no one thinks of failure, and business, though dull, is on a safe, cash foundation."

The spring of 1871 was about three weeks in advance,—an early spring with late frosts.

On May 1 the service-berry was in full bloom, and the red-bud followed in a few days, and the wild plum on the 4th, with a few blossoms of the May cherry on the 7th, apples on the 8th, and the peas were white with bloom yesterday morning, as a warm rain during the night made the orchard quite gay. The Siberian crab-apples were fully out on the 6th, while the blue plums are just opening. It is too early to predict about the fruit-crop, as it is impossible to fully determine the result of the winter-damage. So far as the bloom is any indication, there will be a fair crop of cherries, apples, pears, and a few plums. As for grapes, raspberries, and blackberries, we must take more time. With us the peach-crop is out of question, and the quince-bushes are killed to the ground. The plum and pear-trees have also suffered much, and many trees are dead, and I shall not be disappointed if many of the cherry-trees now in bloom are really dead at the trunk,—the stock upon which they are grafted being less hardy than the graft.

Some little ploughing has been done for corn, but I hear of no planting as yet, while the three past days have been a partly steady drizzle,—not our Western pour-downs, but a steady, old-fashioned drizzle, that was wont to send the boys fishing; but, unfortunately, we of the prairie have little opportunity to get the rheumatism in this pleasant manner.

We have had very little thunder thus far, and I take this to be a good indication; thunder-storms are not a pleasant aspect of the season to the farmer, for they betoken too changeable weather, even if they do not kill the chicks in the shell, or sour the milk.

The small grains are coming on very finely where the surface-water is not permitted to stand, and the only crop that we need be anxious about is that of corn, and this is no great cause of complaint as yet, for nearly all of the great crop of 1870 was planted after May 16, the weather having been very wet to that date. The price of corn is just where it was a year ago at this point, 25 cents, and dull at that for want of buyers; but it soon went up to 40 cents, and then rapidly declined to 30.

SOME RAINY-DAY THOUGHTS.

Farming is a long way from being ruined, though the high prices and extravagance of the past few years have given it a severe shock; while the enormous taxes are the worst skeleton in the closet, that will not down until the people rise in their might and purify the political atmosphere. We have had plenty of resolutions on the subject, and it is time that we went to work. We have taxed ourselves in building competing railroads, to find the taxes swept into the hands of the managers, and the roads combined against us. There are two new roads projected through this county, that the farmers are to control. It will be the old story: Now you see it, and now you don't. Farmers are subscribing who have no orchards, barns, or the ordinary comforts of a farm. To all such I have to say, Sell your farms and go at some other business; don't be swindled by a set of men, even if they are farmers, who are to make money out of the enhanced value of real estate. I repeat, Either be a farmer, or go into some other business; but don't run into debt for railroad stock, that will most surely slip through your fingers. When railroads will pay upon a traffic basis, men of capital will build them.

Just at this time we are getting a little too radical, and, when the dust clears away, we shall find things much as they were before,—an army of dealers and middlemen disposing of the farmer's surplus produce, and bringing him back goods in exchange as he may need; capitalists lending him money at 1, 2, or 3 per cent per month, or his bad management may dictate; railroads being built that shall levy tribute whenever possible; and then the same old political hacks will have the old play under a new heading, and graciously permit the farmer to give them a new license to tax and plunder him. It is true that the old bummer is not to approach you in person,—not he, for he don't want an office; but his friends are pushing him ahead, and insist that his fidelity, ability, and long experience fit him for the station, and the local papers are setting him up in double-leaded leaders at 50 cents a line.

While the rain is pouring down, let us look at these things as they are. Stop the leaks in the roof of the corn-crib,—for old corn may be of some value next autumn, even if you grow a fair crop this season. Do not fret about what you cannot help, and do not allow the politician to rule you, whether he steps forth from the shop, the store, the law-office, or the farm; select your men for office, and don't give your vote for any one whose friends are so anxious to have him elected as to canvass the country and pack granges and farmers' clubs in his favor. This movement of the people is bringing a great deal of trash to the surface, and we should beware of the ass in the lion's skin. In the name of the people we are likely to be cheated out of our rights. That we have been governed too much is self-evident, and it might be well to see if we cannot have a little less of it in the future.

It is time that we put a little more business-management into our affairs. We may often employ ourselves better at home of a Saturday afternoon, rather than go to town under the plea of buying groceries, but really to spend the time at the saloon, and in gossip that adds neither to our personal appearance nor to our morals. The other day I saw a farmer hand his wife 25 cents, with directions to get its value in nails; and, as soon as she departed on this mission, he dove into a saloon, where he spent 20 cents, and was ready to meet her near the hardware store, looking as innocent as though he had done nothing but turn furrows all his life. All farmers do not act thus; in fact, the great majority are honorable men and Christian gentlemen, but there are too many of those who are ready to turn political bummers for the men who are seeking office, and these are sure to come to the surface in our farmers' meetings. RURAL.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The friends, patrons, and colporteurs of the American Tract Society are informed that, for the purpose of securing greater efficiency, and for carrying out more fully the aims and objects of the Society, some changes have been made in the organization of the work. The two Agencies known as the St. Louis and Chicago Agencies are united under the name of the Interior Agency, the office of which, for the present, is at Chicago, Ill. The Interior Agency will embrace the Northwestern States north and west of Indiana, the Southwestern States west of the Mississippi, with the States of Mississippi and Louisiana, including also Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, and Nebraska.

The Rev. Glen Wood, District Secretary, will have exclusive charge of the benevolent work of the Society, visiting its friends and ecclesiastical bodies on its behalf, interesting the public in its operations through the pulpit and the press, in the States of Michigan, Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska. He should be addressed at No. 243 Park avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Rev. W. H. McCarer, District Secretary, will assume the same responsibilities and discharge the same duties for the Society in the States of Indiana, Southern Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado. He should be addressed at Evansville, Ind.

The colporteurs of the Society within the Interior Agency, and others who desire information on the subject of colportage, should address the Rev. Charles Peabody, District Secretary and Superintendent, Nos. 70 and 72 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

The Society will keep at its store in Chicago a full assortment of its own publications, comprising Bibles, Bible-helps, and Sunday-school books; also, the publications of the Western Tract and Book Society, Cincinnati, O., and a choice selection from the issues of other publishing houses. Orders will be received for the *Illustrated Christian Weekly*, and other periodicals of the Society, together with all other periodicals for Sunday-schools.

All business letters should be addressed to

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,
70 and 72 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

May 1, 1873.

RECORDING OF ORIGINAL ABSTRACTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The land-holders of Cook County but little understand the advantage afforded by the recording of original abstracts of title; and, for the benefit of those not posted, you will confer a great favor upon your readers by publishing this information. I have an original abstract, made before the fire by Shortall & Hoard, covering a subdivision of 10 acres (96 lots), of which I wanted copies, and, upon application to their successors, learned the cost would be $60 (one for each purchaser of a lot would be $5,760). I stated this fact to my lawyer, and learned the priceless advantage offered by the county authorities, in that I could have the original abstract recorded, and then get the Recorder to make the copy. This I did, and, instead of a two months' delay, I paid $6.50, and, on the fourth day, received the original abstract back, and also a certified copy under seal of the court. Besides being one-tenth the cost, my abstract is now spread upon the county records, and shows title to all purchasers in the eighty acres down to the subdivision, and any one interested can get a copy on application.

WILLIAM H. BROWN.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.

A mysterious death occurred yesterday afternoon, at No. 130 Harrison street, a boarding-house kept by C. P. Masch. At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a young man named Edward St. Clair, who has been a boarder at the house for some time, went out, saying that he would return in the afternoon. At 3 o'clock he was seen to enter his room in an intoxicated condition. About 5 o'clock a servant found him lying on his bed, dead. There were no indications that he had taken poison, nor were there any evidences of a struggle. Coroner Stephens will hold an inquest to-day.

IOWA SABBATH-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The eight annual meeting of the Iowa Sabbath-School Association will be held in Union Hall, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, June 10, 11, and 12, 1873, commencing on Tuesday, the 10th, at 7½ o'clock p. m.

Pastors, officers, teachers, and friends of the Sabbath-school are cordially invited to attend and participate in the deliberations of the meeting. Let every Sabbath-school in the State be represented by at least one at this mass-convention of Sabbath-school workers.

Devotional exercises and addresses by experienced Sabbath-school men from this and other States. Illustrated institute exercises, and discussions of practical Sabbath-school topics, will mainly constitute the exercises of the meeting. Music from "New Praises of Jesus," which please bring with you.

All persons expecting to attend the meeting are requested to notify the Secretary of the Local Committee, J. H. Whiting, Esq., Mt. Pleasant, Henry County, Iowa, previous to June 1, whenever practicable, in order that the Committee may make liberal arrangements for the entertainment of delegates; and, upon their arrival, will report to said Committee, in conjunction with the Enrolling Committee, at the Presbyterian Church.

ROB'T GRANT, Pres't, McGregor.
H. C. SIGLER, Sec'y, Osceola.

MORE OF IT.

The life of another victim to intoxicating drinks was tragically ended yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. John White, a German, 32 years of age, was a sober and industrious young man a few years ago. He learned the stone-cutter's trade, and took unto himself a wife. He was very prosperous. But his prosperity ruined him. He began to frequent saloons, and, in a short time, became a habitual drinker. Last week the snake-mania took possession of him. He raved about, tore his hair, and abused his family, but still saw the same horrible apparitions, wherein snakes were so prominent. Yesterday morning, in his madness, he took a razor from his drawer and cut his throat from ear to ear. Of course his troubles were at once ended. He leaves a wife and four children.

Jayne's Expectorant.

From trustworthy data it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all persons born in the United States have at birth, lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to pulmonary complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in consumption, asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves are the most common cause of tuberculous development, the Expectorant allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold everywhere.

To the Shoe Trade.

Samples from the shoe manufactory of J. H. & P. Byrnes, Rochester, N. Y., will be at the Sherman House this coming week. Dealers wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity of examining the numerous styles of the concern, with a view to replenishing their stocks, will be waited upon at the hotel by a competent person.

Opening.

Charles Gossage & Co., open to-day at their new store, Nos. 106, 108, and 110 State street.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............May 10.

Schr H. W. Willard, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 108 m lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Schr A. S. Potter, Milwaukee, 482 tons iron ore.
Schr J. P. Ward, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, 600 tons iron ore.
Schr Elva, Ludwig's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Bark Two Fannies, Buffalo, 4,000 brls salt.
Scow Lillie Gray, Ludwig's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Schr R. B. Hibbard, White Lake, 95 m lumber.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, 260 m lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Bark Fashion, Cedar River, 180 m lumber.
Scow Ahnapee, Holland, 40 m staves, 40 cds wood.
Schr W. H. Chapman, Milwaukee, 75 m lumber.
Schr J. Burt, Sandusky, 600 tons coal.
Schr J. Harris, Kingston, 395 tons pig iron.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 420 brls salt, 40 brls cement, 100 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Stmr India, Buffalo, 2,600 brls salt, 10 pkgs mdse.
Schr Black Hawk, Pentwater, 70 m ft lumber, 550 m shingles.
Schr Lillie Parsons, Oswego, 432 tons coal.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 18 brls oil, and sundries.
Schr Pride of America, Kingston, 51 tons clay-stone, 355 tons pig iron.
Schr Russia, Cleveland, 500 tons coal.
Schr E. Bates, Cleveland, 360 tons coal.
Schr E. G. Gray, Muskegon, 105 m ft lumber.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 145 m ft lumber, 10 m lath.
Bark Cecilia, Manistee, 125 m ft lumber.
Schr Beloit, Pentwater, 35 cds wood, 550 m shingles.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 100 cds wood, 12 m lumber.
Schr J. Dresden, Frankfort, 90 m lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 150 m lumber.
Schr P. S. Marsh, Erie, 910 tons coal.
Schr J. Megee, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr J. Matthew, Oswego, 300 tons coal.
Schr Cortez, Oswego, 502 tons coal.
Schr G. D. Dousman, Cleveland, 500 tons coal.
Schr A. H. Moss, Cleveland, 525 tons coal.
Schr S. L. Mather, Cleveland, 817 tons coal.
Schr Kate Kyons, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Tibbets, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
Schr Australia, Manistee, 15 m lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.

CLEARED............May 10.

Prop India, Buffalo, 31,000 bu corn, 300 brls flour, 25 bags flax seed, 15 bales broom corn.
Schr City of Painesville, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn.
Bark Oneonta, Buffalo, 35,000 bu oats.
Prop Sovereign, Montreal, 27 bales broom corn.
Schr Knights Templar, 18,800 bu corn.
Schr Dan Lyons, Kingston, 18,466 bu wheat.
Prop City of Madison, Pensaukee, 20 brls salt, 10 tons coal.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., May 10.—PASSED DOWN—Props Tweed, Cuba, Winslow, Fountain City, Brooklyn; bark Nelson; schrs Mary McVea, Margaret, Dall.

PASSED UP—Props Evergreen City, Huron City.

WIND—West.

DETROIT, Mich., May 10.—PASSED UP—Props Vanderbilt, Meteor, City of Port Huron, Fred Rilley, and barge Roanoke.

PASSED DOWN—Props Lawrence, Mary Mills, Empire State, Annie Craig; schr John Miner.

WIND—West.

A dispatch from Capt. Daley, of the schr Higgie and Jones, dated Buffalo, May 10, says: "First vessel at Buffalo inside the pier; 5 o'clock. Blowing down the lakes."

Another dispatch says: "The schr Sunrise arrived at Buffalo this (Saturday) morning early."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 11.—PASSED DOWN—Props May Flower, Oakland, Alaska, Fayette, Benton, Lincoln and barges, Rose and barges, Dunkirk and barges, Melamoid and barges; barks Burnside, Montmerency, Jane Woodruff, Unadilla; schrs Anandale, Goshaw, M. H. Higgie, Philo Scoville, Pimlico, Itaska, Jessie Hoyt, Millie Keller, Montana, Fleetwing, Floretta, Charles Wall, Nabob, J. P. March, Yankee Blade, Gerlach, Collingwood, Hiawatha.

PASSED UP—Props Missouri, Tempest and barges; barks H. Jones, Montgomery, Monitor; schrs Reed, Case, Wind and Wave, Oneida, Sam Flint, Asa Childs.

WIND—West.

ILLINOIS RIVER AND CANAL NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., May 10.—The steamer Last Chance arrived last evening, towing the canal-boat North America, loaded with corn for Chicago, and canal-boat Leviathan, loaded with coal from Kingston. She had towed the canal-boats Northwest and Dictator, both loaded with corn from Spring Creek to Pekin, and the Seneca, loaded with corn from Spring Creek to Peoria. The steamer Beaver departed, towing the canal-boats Monte Christo and Robert Holmes, both loaded with lumber, the former for St. Louis and the latter for Florence, and two barges of ice for St. Louis. The Leviathan, from Kingston, loaded with coal, and the North America, from Chillicothe, loaded with corn, both for Chicago, passed into the canal, and the Dirigo, from Joliet, light, passed out for LaSalle.

The river has risen over two feet within the last forty-eight hours, and is still rising.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 10.—ARRIVED—Elizabeth, Lockport, 1,000 brls meal, 200 brls flour; and several boats laden with stone.

CLEARED—Menard, Havana, 83,329 ft lumber; Monarch, Lockport, 25 brls flour, 2,099 bu wheat, lumber 12,679 ft, shingles 805, merchandise 12,775 lbs; Montreal, Ottawa, 5,672 ft lumber, 5,000 lath, for Morris, and 13,000 ft lumber for Joliet; also several stone boats, light.

LASALLE, Ill., May 11.—The steamer Last Chance departed this morning, towing the canal-boats Olive Branch, light, for Chillicothe, and the Norway, loaded with lumber, for Havana. The Norway, loaded with lumber for Havana, passed out of the canal last evening. The river has been rising for the last three days, and there is now nearly seventeen feet of water on the "miter-sill" of Lock 15.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Rates on corn to Buffalo are quotable at 6¾@7c, closing at the inside, and charters were made for wheat to the same point at 7¼@7½c, the closing rate being about 7c. Wheat to Kingston at 13@14c. The following engagements were reported: To Ogdensburg, prop City of New York, corn at 28c to Boston. To Buffalo, prop. W. T. Graves, oats at 5½c; props Potomac and Plymouth, corn on through rates; prop Badger State, wheat to New York at 45c, and oats at 16c; schr T. D. Barker, wheat from Milwaukee at 8c; schrs W. B. Allen and Adirondac, corn at 7c; schr Bahama, corn at 6¾c; schr Platt, wheat at 7¼c; J. R. Bentley, do at 7½c. To Kingston, schr Lillie Parsons, wheat at 14c; schr John Magee, wheat on private terms; W. J. Preston, wheat, said to be 13½c; J. Norris, wheat at 14c from Chicago, or 14½c from Milwaukee. To Portland, prop Montgomery, corn on private terms. Total capacity equal to about 142,000 bu wheat, 107,500 bu corn, and 85,000 bu oats. The schr Berriman was taken in the afternoon for wheat to Buffalo at 8c.

CLEARANCES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1873.

	No.	Tons.	Crew.
Steamers	12	6,380.00	272
Propellors	58	29,146.16	960
Tugs	1	285.00	12
Steam barges	1	105.40	7
Barques	15	4,583.82	134
Brigs	13	2,708.00	80
Schooners	500	74,479.12	3,170
Barges	6	1,298.00	26
Sloops	1	22.00	4
Total	607	118,987.50	4,665

FOREIGN CLEARANCES.

	No.	Tons.	Crew.
Schooners	10	2,729	88
Brigs	1	233	8
Barks	1	314	10
Propellers	2	648	40

LIST OF CONVEYANCES FOR APRIL.

Two-thirds of schr Atlanta, Godfrey Jacob to M. Blackburn & Co., $10,000.
One-half of canal-boat American Star, Peter Hardy to John S. Hewsen, $450.
One-half of canal-boat American Star, Harvey Weed to J. W. Tomblin, $400.
One hundred and seventy one-hundred-and-eighty-fifths of canal-boat S. G. Andrews, G. C. Finney to Curlis & Hartman, $4,700.
Whole of schr Belle Brown, William Brown to William Mueller, $737.
Whole of schr Z. Chandler, E. W. Hudson to W. M. Egan, $45,000.
Whole of schr R. C. Crawford, A. Smith & Co. to Myers & Blackburn, $10,000.
Three-eighths of canal-boat Champion, G. E. Purington & Co. to estate of J. Akhurst, $1.
Five-eighths of canal-boat Champion, D. R. Mead & Co. to J. P. McMillan, $750.
Whole of scow Dixon Marion, R. Clidesdall to S. Hanan et al., $2,185.
Three-quarters of scow Dixon Marion, C. Krewetz et al. to S. Hanan et al., $1,092.
Whole of tug C. W. Evans, Mary Ryan to Charles E. Madden, $2,000.
Whole of tug C. W. Evans, C. E. Madden to M. W. Axtell, $5,000.
Whole of scow Eureka, North Chicago Rolling-Mills Company to J. Prindeville et al., $3,500.
Whole of canal-boat Galena, R. Meadowcraft to Ossian & Guthrie, $400.
Whole of schr Gem, Sophia Hoft to John Bornhoust, $1.
Whole of schr Gem, John Bornhoust to Charles Hoft, $1.
Whole of schr Higgie & Jones, Higgie & Jones to M. Doyle, $5,200.
One-third of canal-boat J. D. Leonard, Mead & Akhurst to George E. Purington, $1.
Whole canal-boat J. D. Leonard, G. E. Purington to E. Miller, $1,000.
One-third scow Samana, C. Hagen to J. A. Olsen, $600.
Whole steam barge Monitor, United States Marshal to G. Hannahs, $725.
Whole steam canal-boat Novelty, W. Hanley to A. R. Schulenberg, $7,500.
Whole schr Norman, F. B. Gardner to Mosher & Dunham, $11,000.
Whole brig Pilgrim, James Quinn to C. Downing, $4,100.
One-sixth of bark Parona, E. Warren to J. C. Hea, $4,383.
Two-tenths of schr Reed Case, Levi Davis to C. J. Magill & Co., $3,000.
One-fourth of steam canal-boat Storm, J. G. Merriman to J. S. Dolton, $1,250.
Whole of schr E. M. Shoyer, C. Sloncen to J. Jaman, $600.
One-half of steam canal-boat Storm, J. S. Dolton to J. Blakeslee, $1,500.
Whole of scow Spy, A. Bjoernsen to A. Bjoernsen, $650.
One-fourth of schr Dick Sommers, G. O. Baker to H. Elkins, $4,500.
Whole of schr J. Webber, J. Brown et al. to C. Sloncen, $9,500.
Whole of schr Welland, T. Scott to C. Rietz & Co., $1,800.
One-half of schr Warren, C. Johnson to H. Birch, $1,500.
One-half of scow Yankee Trader, C. Nelson to A. Hanson, $300.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Vessel Owners' Towing Association launched one of their new tugs on Saturday. The launch took place at 6 a. m., and was successful in every respect. The tug, which has not yet been named, will receive her engine and the finishing touches immediately, and will then enter the lists on the river. Her dimensions are as follows: 65 feet in length on deck, 8½ feet hold; 15 feet beam; power, 18x20. Cost, about $12,000. The Protection will be ready to launch in about ten days. The keel of a third tug, the exact counterpart of the one just launched, is to be laid immediately.

A jam occurred in the river near the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad bridge on Friday evening, at 5 o'clock, which lasted until after 10 the next morning. The propeller Fearless, schr Moss, barge Robinson, schr Two Fannies, several tugs, scows, and other craft, were actors in the scene, which passed for a lively, though somewhat protracted, matinee among the denizens of that locality.

The schr Cornelia, of this city, went ashore Friday evening, near Menominee. By the aid of tugs she was got off without damage. It is supposed that she must have gone ashore in a fog.

The magnificent new schr Scotia, a description of which has already been given in these columns, is now in port.

The steam barge Raleigh, which left for Buffalo on the 28th of April, has returned, thus making the first round trip.

The steam barge, known last year as the Gen. Sherman, having become British property, has had her name changed to the Alexander, and hereafter will ply between Detroit and Canadian ports.

The schr Sam Flint, which wintered at Malden, has finally taken her departure for Buffalo. She has grain from Chicago.

Jacob Durling, the pilot on the St. Clair Flats, reports 13 feet 9 inches of water in the old channel over that thoroughfare.

The schr Cumberland passed Detroit, Thursday, with no main gaff visible, from which it is inferred it had been carried away.

The schr H. A. Richmond, which last year went ashore near the lower extremity of Lake Michigan and was badly damaged, is undergoing thorough repairs at Detroit, at a cost of about $6,000.

A collision, resulting in sinking a steamer, took place yesterday, at about ten minutes to 12 o'clock, at the upper end of the St. Clair Flats, which is related as follows: The prop Blanchard, which passed here quite early in the day, en route to Chicago, met the Arizona, from the Sault, above the upper light, the former coming in violent contact with the latter, and striking her on the port side, about twenty-five feet abaft the stern, when she immediately sunk in about four fathoms of water. The Blanchard sustained but little or no injury, and, after a little delay, proceeded on her voyage. The tug brought the chief officer of the sunken craft to this port. The Blanchard belongs to the Union Steamboat Company. The Arizona was in connection with Evans' line of steamers.—*Detroit Free Press, 9th inst.*

A Detroit exchange gives the following concerning the timber trade: Quite a number of vessels constructed for the timber trade, and known as timber carriers, have already entered into that department of transportation. During the past winter large quantities of oak timber have been got out on Bear Creek and at Saginaw, which will require the services of first-class vessels to send forward ere the season closes. The timber shipment this season, it is stated, will exceed that of any former year, a large proportion of it being for the Quebec department, while a considerable quantity will be sent to Tonawanda for New York. Much of this material is made up into rafts and towed through the lakes.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

No Postponement.

It is not wise to put off until the heats of Summer have commenced the invigorating process which would have secured the system, in advance, against this untoward influence. By toning the stomach, liver, and bowels in the Spring months, with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and continuing to take this harmless but powerful vegetable invigorant during the summer, it is quite certain that even persons who are naturally delicate and deficient in vital force may escape the fits of indigestion, headache, nausea, biliousness, nervous debility, and mental oppression which, in the absence of such preparation, often prostrate and agonize the more robust. A pure stimulant, medicated with the juices of the finest tonic, anti bilious, and aperient roots and herbs, as an invaluable boon to the weak and ailing, and this life-sustaining boon in the form of Hostetter's Bitters, is, fortunately, within the reach of all.

The Supreme Court of the United States

has recently given a decision in favor of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, enabling them to protect their designs from all other manufacturers who imitate and copy them.

PARTICULAR NOTICE

is requested to the fact that the same artists are engaged in the production of designs, whether for the Sterling Silver Department, or for the celebrated Gorham Plate, but the Company never reproduce in their Electro-Plate Department the designs which they devote to Sterling Silver. Each has its own special trade-mark, as follows, stamped upon every article:

Trade-mark for Gorham Sterling Silver. STERLING

Trade-mark for Gorham Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Providence, R. I., and No. 1 Bond-st., New York.
Manufacturers of Sterling Silver, Tea, Dessert, ann Dinner Services, and Wedding Outfits; also, manufacturers of the celebrated Gorham Electro-Plate.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,
LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce
IS INDISPENSABLE.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

JUBILEE.

GALA WEEK!

Commemorative of the "Great Rebuilding!"

Our "New Chicago" Open to All the World.

THE FIRST WEEK IN JUNE, 1873.

A SERIES OF

MAMMOTH JUBILEE CONCERTS

LED BY P. S. GILMORE, OF BOSTON,

Will be given on Thursday, June 5, and Friday, June 6,

In the Magnificent New Passenger Depot of the L. S. & M. S. and C., R. I. & P. Railroads, generously conceded for such use to a Committee of Citizens, to be seated, decorated, and fitted as

A Grand Coliseum of Music!

COVERING NEARLY TWO BLOCKS!

ACCOMMODATING 40,000 PERSONS!

Choice Programmes are being Prepared

FOR VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL EFFECTS

IN POPULAR MUSIC.

NEVER BEFORE REALIZED IN THIS COUNTRY!

With an Immense Orchestra and Chorus!

Excursion Trains at Very Low Rates of Fare Will Be Run

ON ALL RAILROADS ENTERING CHICAGO.

The full co-operation of Public Bodies and leading citizens is being exerted to make the entire period of JUBILEE WEEK EVER MEMORABLE in the history of Chicago.

Full Programmes to be shortly announced. The festivities will culminate in a

MAGNIFICENT JUBILEE BALL!

AT THE GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL,

Friday Evening, June 6th, 1873.

In charge of Two Hundred Managers of the highest social position in all parts of the country, through whom alone Invitations and Tickets are to be procured. By order of the

COMMITTEE of ARRANGEMENTS.

GEO. W. LYON, (of Lyon & Healy) Musical Superintendent.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, ("Star Lecture Course") Business Managers.

Address all communications to Rooms 10 and 11 United States Express Building, No. 87 Washington-st., Headquarters of the Jubilee Committee.

SHAWLS.

SHAWLS!

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State and Twentieth, and Madison and Market-sts.,

Will offer MONDAY, May 12, Bargains in

India Camels' Hair Shawls,
French Cashmere do.
Embroidered Cashmere do.
Broche Long and Square do.
French Ottoman Stripe do.
India Camels' Hair Scarfs,
Paisley Scarfs,
Silk and Wool Ottoman Scarfs,

And a large and attractive assortment of Ready-made Suits and Outside Garments of Cashmere Silk, Lace, &c., which will be sold at unusually low prices.

PROPOSALS.

THE CALCASIEU SULPHUR

And Mining Company of Louisiana

Invites proposals for the construction of a shaft in Calcasieu Parish, State of Louisiana.

The object of said shaft is to reach a deposit of sulphur, about four hundred and forty (440) feet below the surface of the ground. The nature of the soil, and thickness of stratas are as follows:

First—160 feet of clay containing sand,
Second—170 feet of quick sand,
Third—110 feet of Calcareous or lime stone,

and next the sulphur bed, which is about one hundred and ten (110) feet thick.

The Company will exhibit a plan and specifications to contractors for said shaft, and has on the spot iron rings, extraction engines and tools, imported from Europe, with the view of using the Kind & Chandron system, also a steam saw-mill, abundance of timber, necessary buildings, etc., etc., etc.

The work will be done under the supervision of the Engineer of the Company.

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of July, 1873. Address

V. A. BELAUME, Secretary.
3½ Carondelet-st., New Orleans.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific

RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 25, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

CHICAGO, May 2, 1873.

The Stockholders of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Chicago & Alton R. R. Co., on Wednesday the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m.

W. M. LARRABEE, Sec.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 322 Wabash-av., in the City of Chicago, at 10 a. m., Wednesday, June 4, A. D. 1873.

R. G. MASON,
Secretary of Chicago South Branch Dock Company.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

LIBRARY GIFT CONCERT.

$500,000 in Bank to Pay Gifts.
10,000 CASH GIFTS PAID IN FULL.
$100,000 for Only Ten Dollars.

Enough of the 100,000 tickets issued for the Third Grand Gift Concert, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, having been sold to insure a full drawing, and the wish having been universally expressed that the 10,000 cash gifts offered should be drawn in full and paid in full without any scaling down, as heretofore, the Management, with the concurrence of the Trustees, determined to allow until July 8 for the sale of the remnant of tickets left on hand. The concert and distribution at first advertised for April 8 was therefore postponed to Tuesday, July 8, 1873, on which day, and no other, they will positively and unequivocally take place in Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky.

At this grand concert the following cash gifts will be distributed by lot and paid in full to the ticket-holders who draw them:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift,		$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		20,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift,		5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000 each,	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of	500 "	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of	400 "	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300 "	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of	200 "	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of	100 "	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10 "	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash,		$500,000

The money to pay all these gifts in full is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, and set aside for that purpose, and can only be used for that purpose, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, five hundred thousand dollars, which has been set apart by the Managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the Bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only.

R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

The party, therefore, who holds the ticket drawing the capital gift will get $100,000 in greenbacks, and so of the $50,000 gift, the $25,000, the $20,000, the $10,000, the $5,000, and all the other gifts, 10,000 in number, amounting to $500,000.

The remnant of unsold tickets will be furnished to those who first apply (orders accompanied by the money always having preference over agents), at the following prices: Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; and quarters, $2.50. Eleven whole tickets for $100, 56 for $500, 113 for $1,000, and 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

The concert and distribution of gifts will begin at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 8, in Public Library Hall, and the following will be the order of proceedings: First—Music by orchestral band. Second—Placing of tags (one for each ticket sold) in large wheel. Third—Placing of gifts in small wheel. Fourth—Music by orchestral band. Fifth—Explanatory remarks by President. Sixth—Drawing of first half of gifts. Seventh—Music by orchestral band. Eighth—Drawing of last half of gifts. Ninth—Placing of large wheel with tags in the hands of Committee appointed by audience. Tenth—Grand orchestral concert.

The music on this grand occasion will be the best that can be procured, and the gentlemen who count and place the tags and gifts in the wheels, and superintend the drawing and keep the record of the drawn numbers, will be chosen from the best known and most trustworthy citizens of the State. All will be so conducted as to be a perfect guaranty against complaint from any just source. Absent ticket-holders will find their interests as effectually protected as if they had been personally present at the drawing.

The payment of gifts will begin on Saturday, July 12, at 9 o'clock a. m. Tickets drawing gifts must be presented at Room No. 4, Public Library Building, where cash checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Louisville, or sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at the option of the holder, will be given for the tickets. All gifts not called for in six months from the drawing will be turned over to the Public Library fund.

For full particulars send for circulars, and for tickets send your money direct to headquarters at Louisville, Ky., to the following address:

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky,
Louisville, Ky.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

Market-st., between Madison and Washington,

CHICAGO.

NEW HOUSE.
209 ROOMS.
SPLENDID TABLE.
PASSENGER ELEVATOR.
FINE BILLIARD HALL.

First-class in every respect. The best house in America for

$2.50 PER DAY.

THOS. KENDRICK & CO., Proprietors.

DRY GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Retail Department.

W. MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

In order to inaugurate business in their spacious and elegant new premises, offer the following

INTERESTING PRICES.

Large new assortment of Dress Goods on the cheap centre-tables at 18, 20, and 25 cts., some of them reduced from 50 cts. yd.

Lot of yard wide Cashmeres, new shades, 37 1-2 cts.

Choice shades in Alpacas, Poplin Alpacas and Rosetta Cloths at 37 1-2 cts. yard.

A very handsome Line of all-wool Cretonnes, Elegant Shades, at 55 cts. Regular price 85 cts.

All Silk and Wool Epinglines and Velours, in the newest colors, at 75 cts; really worth $1.25.

Lyons Roll Poplins, as bright and handsome as Irish Poplins, 75, 85 and $1.00 yard, worth from $1.00 to $1.75.

Pims' best Irish Poplins, under value.

Black Grenadines, best qualities, very cheap.

Striped Grenadines, from 15 cts. upward.

Good Japanese Silks from 40 cts. yd. up.

Black ground Stripe Silks, all silk, 65 cts.

Colored Stripe Silks $1, a bargain.

Elegant quality Stripe Spring Silks, $1.10.

$1.75 quality Spring Silks for $1.20.

Cheapest prices in the city guaranteed on all grades Black Silks, from the lowest to the richest.

Black all-silk Gros Grains $1, $1.10, $1.20.

Richer qualities Lyons Black Gros Grains, $1.30, $1.50, $1.75 and $2, the cheapest goods in the market.

Will sell "Bonnets," "Guinets," "Ponsons," and other best makes in the finest and richest qualities of Black Gros Grains and "Cachemire de Soies, from 75 cts. to $1.00 per yard below market prices.

Attractive display Lace Shawls and Sacques bought under regular value.

Special Bargains in Woolen Cloths and Cassimeres for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Having in our new store fine light, spacious accommodations, central location, and low rent, we propose to make prices that shall draw trade from all parts of the city and country.

OPENING.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

OPENING!

"TO-DAY,"

At Their Former Location,

106, 108, 110

STATE-ST.

QUILTS, &c.

Simpson, Norwell & Co.

79 and 81 State-St.,

Will Offer This Morning, May 12,

500 Marseilles Quilts at $1.62 1-2, usual price, $2.25.
500 Marseilles Quilts at $3.50, usual price, $5.00.
200 Marseilles Quilts at $6.00, usual price, $8.00.
5 cases Best Quality Crochet Quilts at $2.00, Sold Everywhere at $2.25.

Also, a full line of Turkey Damasks, Bleached Damasks, Napkins, Doylies, Tray Cloths, Towels, Toweling, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, all widths, at Extremely Low Prices.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.,
79 and 81 STATE-ST.,
THE OLD LOCATION.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, 11 p. m.

For Green Bay, Menominee, Oconto, and intermediate ports, tri-weekly, 7 p. m.

For Green Bay and Escanaba.

The New Propeller Oconto will leave for Green Bay and all intermediate ports, connecting at Escanaba with Peninsula Railway for Negaunee, Ishpeming, Marquette, etc., MONDAY EVENING, MAY 12, at 7 o'clock. Office and Docks foot of Michigan-av.

T. G. BUTLIN, Superintendent.

For Lake Superior!

Lake Superior People's Line Steamers, dock between Madison and Washington-sts.

STEAMER PEERLESS,

Capt. Allen McIntyre,

Will leave MONDAY EVENING, 12th May, at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to

LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN,
72 Market-st., Central Block.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on the order of R. C. By order of E. C.

J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 10.

The notable feature in the local money market this week was the sudden turn in New York exchange from 50c per $1,000 discount, at the beginning of the week, to 50c per $1,000 premium and upward, to-day. This has been caused mainly by an increased demand from other points in the West for New York funds. Considerable amounts of currency have been received here in the last few days from St. Louis, and other Western cities, with orders to remit exchange. This indicates small shipments of products to the East. The aggregate shipments from this city are pretty fair yet, the shipments of hogs and cattle being still very large, but of grain they are light yet.

The supply of money in this market is good, and approved borrowers find no difficulty in getting what they want at the banks. In the open market first-class paper sells pretty readily at 12 per cent, though in some instances 15 has been paid. There is some movement of currency to the grain-raising districts, but it is not large.

The advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England from 4½ per cent to 5 per cent, and the consequent rise in the price of gold in New York from 117⅛ to 118¼ to-day, was not entirely unexpected. The difficulty of negotiating American securities in Europe, to which we referred at considerable length a few days ago, is only one feature of a lack of confidence among European capitalists caused by the immense amount of securities of all kinds offered there now from all parts of the world. The failure of several American corporations to pay their interest during the past year has been the means of creating additional distrust in regard to American enterprises, but to some extent the lack of confidence applies to all, and the Vienna failure, noticed in our telegraphic columns yesterday, has undoubtedly increased the feeling.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$4,582,024.46	$354,101.75
Tuesday	4,029,066.89	471,642.22
Wednesday	3,970,659.59	316,468.41
Thursday	3,788,505.73	488,705.18
Friday	3,687,133.37	357,953.72
Saturday	3,058,938.53	271,720.24
Total	$23,116,328.57	$2,260,591.52
Corresponding week last year	$20,701,100.87	$2,245,392.59

A new bank, to be called the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, has been organized, and will open for business in the latter part of this month. The capital is $500,000, and the stock has been taken by some of our wealthiest and best-known bankers and business men.

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	...
Third National Bank	135	137
Fifth National Bank	137	140
Union National Bank	130	175
Commercial National Bank	140	145
Merchants' National Bank	185	...
German National Bank	125	130
Manufacturers' National Bank	100	110
Corn Exchange National Bank	120	125
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	100	101
National Bank of Illinois	112	...
National Bank of Commerce	104	...
Chicago City Railway	160	165
West Division Railway	180	190
North Division Railway	95	100
Pullman Palace Car	112	115
Elgin Watch Company	105	110
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company	105	108
Chamber of Commerce	95	97½
Traders' Ins. Co.	99	101

Sales—$5,000 Chicago City Railway at 163.
$6,500 West Division Railway at 185.
$4,500 Cook County National Bank at 100.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115½	115¾
5-20s of '64	115⅛	115¾
5-20s of '65	117	117¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	118	118¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	120	120¼
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117⅞	118⅛
10-40s	113⅛	113⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114⅛	115
Gold and Gold Coupons	117⅞	118
Gold Exchange		118⅛
Sterling Exchange	108⅛@109⅛	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		99½ & int.
Cook County 7s		99½ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	92@95	
LAND WARRANTS.		
160's not war 1812	170	185
120's not war 1812	125	140
Agricultural College land scrip		185

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Money was easy at 6 to 7 on call, with exceptions at 4 and 5.

Sterling was stronger. Late in the day the leading bankers, apprehensive of trouble on the Continent, advanced the rates to 108¾ for sixty days, and 109⅞ for sight.

Gold was active and higher, advancing to 118¾, and closing at 118¼. Loans 4 to 6 for carrying. Clearings $61,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $233,000, making the total on account of the May interest to date $6,766,000.

Governments closed strong at the highest price of the week.

State bonds were steady.

The advices from Vienna relative to a panic on the Stock Exchange gave a weak tone to the market, and a general selling movement was inaugurated. A general decline in prices of from ⅛ to 2⅜ per cent was the result, the market closing weak at about the lowest prices of the day.

This afternoon the Germans were buyers of gold on reports, from the other side, that a depression existed at Frankfort, Berlin, and Amsterdam.

Sterling, 108⅜@108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	121⅞	Coupons, '67	120⅛
5-20s of '62	115⅜	Coupons, '68	118⅞
Coupons, '64	115⅜	New 5s	115
Coupons, '65	117⅞	10-40s	115⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	118⅜		

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¾	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	81⅞	North Carolinas, old	25
Tennessees, new	81⅞	North Carolinas, new	18
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel	85⅞	St Paul pfd	73⅛
Quicksilver	38	Wabash	69¾
Adams Express	95⅛	Wabash pfd	83
Wells Fargo	80⅞	Fort Wayne	93
American Express	67⅞	Terre Haute	15
United States Ex	73	Terre Haute pfd	40
Pacific Mail	53	Chicago & Alton	110
New York Central	100⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
Erie	63	Ohio & Mississippi	43
Erie pfd	73	C., C. & C.	88
Harlem	126	C., B. & Q.	109
Harlem pfd	128	Lake Shore	91⅛
Michigan Central	105	Indiana Central	33⅞
C. & P.	81⅞	Illinois Central	115
Northwestern	80	Union Pacific	31⅛
Northwestern pfd	86	Central Pacific bonds	103⅞
Rock Island	108⅞	Union Pacific bond	86⅞
N. J. Central	104	Del, Lack. & Western	103
St. Paul	56⅞	Hartford & Erie	3

REAL ESTATE.

The past week has been a dull one in the real estate business. This is partly the result of the usual and necessary reaction from the speculative fever of a few weeks ago, and partly the effect of the dismal weather and muddy roads, which have prevented people from getting out to the suburbs to look at that class of property. With better roads and fairer skies the prospect will undoubtedly improve. The volume of recorded transfers last week amounted to nearly $2,000,000, and shows the great activity which prevailed three or four weeks ago, as it takes at least that long to examine titles and arrange the details of the transfers. It is probable that a month hence the volume of recorded will show a marked decrease as the result of the present decrease of business. These temporary fluctuations in the volume of business from week to week and month to month are not of very great importance as connected with the value of real estate, comparing one *year* with another, when it is remembered that Chicago and the West are continually experiencing an influx of men and money.

RETAIL SHOPS

on almost all the principal thoroughfares are in demand. In the general determination of property-owners to rebuild in a style worthy of the future of the city it is not an ill-natured criticism to say that we have too many "palatial stores" with 30, 40, or 50 feet of plate-glass front, and not enough compact shops of 16 to 20 feet frontage at rentals proportionate to their size. The demand for this class of shops is not confined to streets like Twenty-second and West Madison, but is even greater in the newly-built streets in the business centre of the city, where rentals to correspond to the location would be easily obtained for 16-foot shops, when equal rents could not be obtained for the "palatial stores."

There is, however, a great demand for shops in all the secondary centres of trade, such as the junctions of Madison and Halsted, Blue Island and Halsted, Lake street west of Union Park, Twenty-second and Wabash, Douglas place and Cottage Grove, etc., etc. New clusters of shops are also being formed in various parts of the city, causing great increase in the value of the property, and concentrating trade to a wonderful extent. It is only four or five years since the man who built the block of shops on the northeast corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-second street was laughed at for what was called his folly; but the street has become a great thoroughfare, and his buildings have paid from 15 to 20 per cent per annum on his investment.

But on the other hand we find that in some neighborhoods there has been a very large reduction in the rents of small stores and shops, resulting from the gravitation of certain classes of business back to the centre of the city, from which they were driven by the fire. This is the case with all those on Wabash avenue, between Harrison and Washington streets, and also the parts of West Randolph and Washington streets east of Halsted, and on Canal, between Randolph and Madison. We hear of one store on West Randolph street, between Canal and Clinton, which last year rented for $1,800 per annum, which is now empty and offered for $800—a decline of 60 per cent.

SALES OF RESIDENCES.

Notwithstanding the large demand for dwellings to rent, we do not find that there are many sales of any class of residences. Those who are desirous of becoming the owners of cottages generally buy lots and build for themselves. The class that occupy better houses, costing from $8,000 to $10,000 each, are using their capital in trade, and, as a rule, prefer to rent. The ownership of such houses is, therefore, left mainly to salaried and professional men in all cities, though, perhaps, less so in this than in others. Wealthy bankers, merchants, and capitalists of course own their houses, but this is a limited class in any city, and the majority prefer building to suit their own ideas of taste and comfort.

Mr. A. J. Averell recently sold one of the marble-front three-story residences on the east side of Michigan avenue, north of the Burlington crossing, for $15,000.

The thirty-five feet, east front, on Calumet avenue, which we mentioned last week as having been sold to Mr. W. H. Mitchell, of Alton, to be occupied with a $30,000 residence for him, is just south of Twentieth street, and not south of Twenty-second, as the types made us say.

J. C. McCord & Co. have recently sold two two-story and basement marble swell-fronts, on Langley avenue, near Ellis Park, located on lots 21x120 feet, for $12,000 each. There are eleven rooms in each dwelling, supplied with hot and cold water, marble mantels, and all the modern conveniences.

The same parties are perfecting plans for ten more similar dwellings in the same locality on the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Vincennes avenue.

Five two-story and basement marble-front dwellings are being erected on the corner of Langley and Thirty-eighth streets.

Plans are prepared for three two-story and basement marble fronts on the northeast corner of Ellis Park.

A large hall for the use of the "Landmark Masonic Lodge," with stores underneath, will very probably be built soon on the corner of Wapanseh and Cottage Grove avenues by Geo. W. Hoffman.

J. H. Hubbard will erect immediately six two-story and basement octagon brick fronts on Vincennes avenue, just north of Egan avenue.

Mr. F. B. Gardner sold to Jacob Beidler a two-story brick, Mansard roof, and stone basement, with lot fronting 197½ feet on Sangamon street, 250 feet on Jackson street, and 197½ feet on Morgan street; consideration, $80,000. The building is 54x72 feet, and was erected several years ago. It has all the modern improvements. Mr. Beidler purchased it for his residence, giving $40,000 in cash, and a lot 126x190 feet, corner West Washington and Morgan streets, on which there is a two-story brick house 40x60 feet, all valued at $40,000.

B. F. Culver sold one two-story and basement brick, No. 43 South May street; consideration, $9,000.

Among other sales by various persons we note:

One two-story and basement brick on Twenty-fifth street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues, lot 23x115 feet; consideration, $8,250.

One two-story frame on Michigan avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second street, lot 25x160 feet; consideration, $8,000.

One two-story and basement brick, No. 460 West Randolph street; consideration, $7,500.

House and lot, No. 340 West Tyler street; consideration, $4,500.

House and lot, No. 260 South Paulina street; consideration, $5,000.

Four lots on West Washington street, east of the Great Eastern Railroad; consideration, $7,500.

Ten lots 25x125 each, in Judd & Wilson's Subdivision, in Sec. 33, 30, 14; consideration, $10,000.

Forty feet on Wabash avenue, corner Forty-first street, in Wing's Subdivision; consideration, $4,625.

Ninety feet on Twenty-second street, corner Central Park avenue, in Lawndale; consideration, $32.50 per foot.

One hundred and twenty-five feet on Randolph street, near Sheldon; consideration, $26,500.

House and three lots on Sangamon street, near Washington; consideration, $16,000.

SUBURBAN LANDS.

Among other large sales by the acre, we hear of an eighty-acre tract at Harlem at $1,000 per acre. A large part of the consideration, however, was in other property.

J. C. McCord & Co. have purchased of W. W. Crocker 28½ acres in the southeast ¼ of the northeast ¼ of Sec. 32, 40, 13, on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, about 2 miles west of the city limits; consideration, $1,500 per acre. A railroad station will be made on this property, and several new houses will soon be erected by McCord & Co.

Five acres corner of California avenue and Taylor street; consideration, $22,500.

Six acres in School Section, Sec. 16, 1½ miles west of Central Park on Harrison street; consideration, $833 per acre.

M. N. Lord sold 11 58.100 acres, Lot 1 in Wilson, Heald & Stebbings' Subdivision, fronting east on South Park and west on Indiana avenue, and south of Fifty-ninth street; consideration, $65,000.

Forty acres in Sec. 5, 38, 13, on the line of the Ogden Canal, and one mile east of Riverside; consideration, $40,000.

One acre on Harrison street, between the C., D. & V. Railroad and California avenue; consideration, $5,000.

Eighty acres, being the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 22, 38, 13, four miles southeast of Brighton; consideration, $400 per acre.

Forty acres in the S. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ Sec. 11, 38, 13, 1½ miles southwest of Brighton and south of the Archer road; consideration, $36,000.

Twenty acres adjoining the above in the same section; consideration, $18,000.

At a meeting last Thursday afternoon, called for the purpose of advancing the educational interests of Washington Heights, the subscriptions to this object were increased to $83,000. It is understood that these subscriptions will be binding when $100,000 have been secured, and it is believed the amount will soon be raised, and that work on a building for "The Ladies' College" will soon begin.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 10.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,751	3,756	5,233	3,005
Wheat, bu	20,760	30,700	67,810	9,116
Corn, bu	47,275	174,865	56,572	319,928
Oats, bu	45,030	27,020	31,416	11,810
Rye, bu	1,630	3,792	......	1,440
Barley, bu	795	2,935	3,679	450
Grass seed, lbs	59,795	24,600	23,712	11,771
Flax seed, lbs	......	......	3,500	......
Broom corn, lbs	14,000	......	3,000	300
Cured meats, lbs	54,920	182,380	342,640	709,190
Beef, brls	......	16	78	......
Pork, brls	......	8	162	288
Lard, lbs	167,740	9,240	24,760	58,000
Tallow, lbs	15,495	11,480	21,496	......
Butter, lbs	36,407	47,735	6,000	10,100
Dressed hogs, No.	9	......	......	......
Live hogs, No	10,537	4,700	8,427	7,261
Cattle, No	2,988	2,395	2,061	2,612
Sheep, No	2,562	857	......	1,124
Hides, lbs	86,630	119,695	41,694	63,200
Highwines, brls	317	164	322	326
Wool, lbs	68,077	14,740	88,120	4,590
Potatoes, bu	9,976	9,578	1,800	380
Lumber, m ft	2,928	4,781	1,672	1,359
Shingles, m	2,940	1,480	1,905	1,710
Lath, m	842	260	199	143
Salt, brls	3,179	8,286	1,122	1,324

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 3,751 bu wheat, 5,297 bu corn, 4,205 bu oats, 1,138 bu rye, 3,571 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 2,845 bu wheat, 16,945 bu corn, 27,479 bu oats, 4,723 bu rye, 11,881 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 24 cars wheat, 98 cars corn, 6,000 bu No. 2 do, and 5,600 bu rejected do, by canal, 20 cars oats, 9,000 bu do by canal, 6 cars rye. Total (148 cars), 79,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	May 10, 1873.	May 3, 1873.	May 11, 1872.
Flour, brls	41,831	46,688	33,479
Wheat, bu	167,830	113,910	97,670
Corn, bu	424,980	497,480	911,504
Oats, bu	282,850	269,320	161,451
Rye, bu	12,553	8,557	16,458
Barley, bu	8,589	14,700	14,545
Live hogs, No	55,738	74,207	40,891
Cattle, No	15,259	23,587	10,919
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	50,666	38,794	29,800
Wheat, bu	684,928	59,085	97,836
Corn, bu	829,315	477,580	1,102,952
Oats, bu	1,195,483	1,303,711	78,095
Rye, bu	9,607	3,076	12,635
Barley, bu	28,454	31,283	23,382
Live hogs, No	51,936	51,014	40,760
Cattle, No	13,883	17,379	12,643

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of Friday last, treats its readers to a mass of misrepresentation about the way in which business is conducted on our Board of Trade, that is about on a par with the fiendish story, also sent out from St. Louis not long since, to the effect that Chicago was overrun with small-pox. How much the writer knows of the subject may be inferred from the statement of his *sample* case, the alleged facts of which are detailed very circumstantially; the transaction is said to be in wheat, buyer June, while the truth is that scarcely one in ten thousand of the trades made on the floor of our Exchange is on *buyer's* option. It is pretty generally understood that these St. Louis statements about Chicago are mere falsehoods, strung together with the malicious purpose of frightening that business to St. Louis which her merchants will not attempt to win by honorable enterprise. It is not worth while to reproduce the charges made in the article referred to, and we should not even notice them but for the malicious falsehood contained in its concluding paragraph, as follows:

"We trust no reader of the *Democrat* will imagine we are endeavoring to slander Chicago. We are only helping THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and the Chicago *Times* denounce the rogues who are daily playing just such pranks as we have described above. Chicago commission merchants are trading on the capital of their customers, and oftener swindle them than treat them fairly, and Chicago grain elevator owners bedevil the Inspectors to such an extent as was never equaled anywhere on the face of the earth. These are the charges made and substantiated by leading Chicago papers."

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, and most of those in grain were firm at the recent advance, owing to continued bad weather, with a fair shipping demand. Most of them weakened, however, towards the close, when the clouds began to grow thinner, without clearing away. The shipping record of the past week, as shown by the above figures, is a satisfactory though quiet one, and the receipts far from being large. Outside business has been moderately delayed by the storm, and the effect in the country is described as really disastrous over a very large section.

In the dry goods market few changes and none of importance were noted. Local retailers were ordering a little more freely than on the two or three preceding days, but the aggregate distribution was not noticeably larger. Prices were quoted steady and uniform for most goods. Groceries were again quiet with no material variation in prices. The leading staples were moving fairly and were held with firmness, but the general market was dull and lacked strength. No quotable changes were noted. Canned goods remain quiet, and most articles are selling at a concession. Corn and tomatoes alone were firm. In the cheese market there was the same condition of things as noted for a number of days past, viz.: a limited demand at irregular prices. Coal was in light request. On Monday the price of Lackawanna will be reduced to $10 per ton. The receipts by lake continue liberal, and the market is unsettled and tending lower. No new features were developed in the fish market, the demand continuing firm at fair prices. Dried fruits ruled quiet and easy, but without quotable change. There was but little doing in the hay market, and prices of timothy were about 50c per ton lower, buyers refusing to pay over $15.00@16.50 for pressed, on track. Prairie was easy, but not materially lower. Hides remain dull and weak. Leather was quiet and firm. No changes were noted in prices of oils. Carbon, linseed, turpentine, and whale were firm, while lard alone was weak. Pig-iron, paints, tobacco, and wood were steady at former quotations.

The lumber market was more active at about Friday's range of prices. Building materials were quiet and unchanged. The metals, iron and nails were in moderate demand, former prices being continued for everything except nails, which are a shilling off, or at $5.25 rates as a basis. The decline is due to local competition. Naval stores were fairly active and steady. There is quite an active inquiry for old wool from Western mills. Prices are without particular change, except that they are, if anything, rather weak. There is no Eastern demand, and it is said that wool is being sold at higher figures in this market than in Boston. Hops were unchanged. Broom corn was in fair request, and the market is firm for all superior grades. Seeds were quiet and unchanged. Oranges and lemons were in active demand, and firm. Choice apples are higher, being very scarce. Other green fruits were unchanged. Choice peachblow potatoes sold readily at 45@50c, but common descriptions were slow. Poultry and eggs met with an active local inquiry, and, the offerings being limited, prices were higher.

Lake freights were more active at ½c decline towards the close of the session, the shippers taking hold but slowly till that decline was conceded by carriers. Corn to Buffalo was taken early at 7c, and later at 6½c. Wheat to Buffalo was early quoted at 7½@7¾c, but closed nominally at 7c. For wheat to Kingston 13c was bid, while 14c was asked for vessels to load to-day, and 13½c for Monday—there being ½c additional storage due in the meantime; 13½c was accepted, and the market closed nominally at 13@13½c. A total of 13 charters was reported, which will carry out 140,000 bu wheat, 115,000 bu corn, and 50,000 bu oats. Through rates were quoted unchanged.

Highwines were more active at the outside price of Friday, under a good speculative demand, which is felt also in New York, as evidenced by the tone of to-day's quotations in that city. Our market closed firm, with holders asking 90c per gallon, and nominal buyers at 89½c. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 89½c.

Provisions were dull and irregular. There was a fair demand for mess pork for July, at the outside quotation of yesterday afternoon; but this was satisfied before the close, and the option fell off. There was no demand for delivery in any other month, and one or two lots were sold for June at near the inside figures of yesterday. Lard opened out with a show of strength at a slight advance in sympathy with Pork, but closed weak. Meats were dull and weak, though hog receipts were smaller, with a corresponding firmness in quotations. Holders of all descriptions of products seem more anxious to realize within the past few days than heretofore, but especially in pork, the stock of which is much larger than had been counted on, and it is growing more and more a speculative article, with a less and less consumptive demand. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $16.45@16.50; do seller June, $16.60@16.65; do seller July, $16.95@17.00; lard, cash or seller May, $8.85@8.90; do seller June, $9.00@9.05; do seller July, $9.20@9.25; summer lard, $8.40; do without packages, $7.90. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@11½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6½@6⅝c for shoulders; 8½@8⅝c for short ribs; and 8⅝@8⅞c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6¾@6⅞c. English meats, 8⅜@8½c for short ribs; 9@9⅛c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7⅜c for shoulders, 10c for clear ribs, 10⅜c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7⅞@8c; grease quotable at 5½@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork seller June at $16.65; 1,500 brls do at $16.50; 2,500 brls do seller July at $17.00; 250 brls do at $16.95; 115 tcs lard at $8.90; 250 tcs do seller June at $9.05; 750 tcs do at $9.02½; 250 tcs do at $9.00; 250 tcs do seller July at $9.25; 20,000 lbs shoulders (light) at 6⅝c; 50,000 lbs short ribs at 8⅛c.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this point for the week ending May 8, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams tcs.	Should'rs lbs.	Middles, lbs.
W'k edg May. 8.	1,556	885	1,714	519,600	373,100
Same week '72	3,804	3,065	1,351	1,401,460	1,547,440
Since Nov. 1, '72.	133,148	164,154	59,038	37,760,414	142,325,715
Same time '71-72.	83,121	148,959	61,600	28,710,861	94,122,613

The shipments in detail were as follows: Shoulders, 40 bxs; short rib, 74 bxs; short clear, 37 bxs; long clear, 51 bxs; long rib, 72 bxs; Cumberlands, 86 bxs; Stretfords, 296 bxs; Staffordshire, — bxs; South Staffordshire, 142 bxs; long hams, 261 bxs; Birmingham, 116 bxs; Irish cut, 45 bxs; bacon, 46 bxs; Staffordshire hams, 17 bxs; clear backs, 15 bxs; bellies, 184 bxs; tallow, 358 brls; shoulders, 137 tcs, 23,087 pcs; provisions, 158 bxs; beef, 514 brls.

The following are reports to and estimates by the Secretary of the Pork Packers' Association, of the number of hogs packed at the points named during the months of March and April:

Chicago	77,792	Milwaukee	10,000
Indianapolis	74,300	Keokuk, (est.)	18,000
St. Louis	30,000	Kansas City	2,500
Cincinnati	20,000		
Total			232,592

Flour was rather more active than yesterday, being in very good demand on shipping account, there being a good inquiry for all grades, but principally for spring extras. The market was firm at the advance noted yesterday, in sympathy with New York, and in consequence of light stocks. The better movement of the past week has already diminished the assortments here so much that many sales both yesterday and to-day were necessarily made to arrive. Bran was firm. Cash sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras on private terms; 300 brls spring extras (Lockport Hydraulic) at $7.25; 200 brls do at $6.87½; 100 brls do at $6.75; 500 brls do at $6.65; 100 brls do (low) at $5.50; 3,800 brls do on private terms; 60 brls spring superfines at $4.50; 50 brls do at $3.00; 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 5,410 brls. Also, 30 tons bran at $11.00, on track. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$10.50 @11.00
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00 @ 6.90
Low to medium	4.75 @ 5.80
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00 @11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50 @ 8.10
Spring superfines	2.90 @ 4.75
Rye flour	4.15 @ 4.40
Bran	11.00 @11.50

Wheat averaged ⅛c lower than on Friday, but was strong, in consequence of a good demand, which was generally considered to be due to the continued bad weather. It may be that this was the "primal cause that gave birth" (*vide* S L U) to the secondary cause of a good shipping inquiry on Canadian account, which caused cash wheat (regular) to sell at one time up to the price of seller June, and nearly ⅝c higher than seller the month. The shipments of wheat have already been liberal, some 1,100,000 bu having gone out within the past two weeks, and the stocks at Eastern points are represented to be quite low. This, with the fears widely entertained that the coming crop will suffer severely from excess of moisture, is undoubtedly stimulating our Canadian brethren again to take hold, as they have shipped out most of the wheat that has already been moved from Chicago by water this season. This caused the short interest to fill in quite freely, under the prospect of a small stock in store on which to make next month's deliveries, as we cannot expect other than light receipts this month and next, especially if the bad weather should continue. Holders of cash wheat are quite strong in their views, and seem careless about selling at any price; while there is better disposition to buy seller the month, as buyers doubt the ability of the sellers to deliver if it be not in hand now. Seller June opened at $1.28¼, declined to $1.28⅛, advanced to $1.28¾, fell to $1.28, and closed at $1.28⅜; seller the year sold at $1.16; seller the month sold at $1.27¾@1.28¼, and regular No. 2 spring at $1.28@1.28⅛, both closing at medium prices, with little or no discrimination in favor of fresh receipts; No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.36⅛; No. 3 spring closed firm at $1.20½, and rejected do at $1.05. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.36⅛; 1,200 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.29½; 2,000 bu do (hard) at $1.29⅛; 131,000 bu do at $1.28⅛; 49,600 bu do at $1.28¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.28⅛; 55,800 bu do at $1.28; 9,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.21; 8,800 bu do at $1.20½; 3,600 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.05; 400 bu by sample at $1.37; 3,200 bu do at $1.30. Total, 276,000 bu.

Corn was more active, and advanced ⅜c, being really the leading market to-day, as it drew off a great many operators who are usually found in the wheat crowd. Advices from the Southern direction indicate that the recent rain has done much more damage than was generally supposed, and will delay operations in the fields for at least ten days, even if there should be no more of it. Under these circumstances there was a fair number of country orders in to buy, which tended to advance prices. The great feature of interest was, however, the fact that there was an extensive calling of margins by the longs, much of which was on parties who were not too ready to respond, and found it easiest to close out their deals, even at a loss. This produced local activity in options, while there was also a better inquiry for cash lots, a fair proportion of which was supposed to be for shipment, as the recent decline in freights offer a better chance of profit to shippers. The receipts continue light for the season, and it is generally thought that they will be even less next week, none being sent forward except that already under orders to come. Seller June was the leading option; it opened at 41⅝c, advanced to 42c, declined to 41⅝c, when the weather showed some faint signs of clearing up, closing at 41⅝c bid. Seller July sold at 43⅝@44⅛c, and seller August at 45⅜@45⅝c, the latter closing at 45⅛c. Seller the month sold at 39⅞@40c, closing at 39⅞c. Strictly fresh receipts closed firm at 40⅛c bid. Rejected was again strong, closing with sellers at 38⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 15,200 bu No. 2 at 40⅛c; 5,600 bu do at 40½c; 3,200 bu do at 40⅛c; 16,000 bu do at 40c; 45,000 bu do at 39⅞c; 105,000 bu do at 39¾c; 45,000 bu do at 39⅝c; 15,000 bu do at 39⅝c; 1,600 bu rejected at 38⅛c; 8,800 bu do at 38⅛c; 2,000 bu do at 38c; 2,400 bu by sample at 39c. Total, 264,800 bu.

Oats were in less active demand, but steady and firm at a shade above the average prices of Friday. The speculative advance, due to bad weather, was effected a little earlier in oats than in corn, and was simply sustained by the lowering skies to-day. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 31⅞@32c; seller June at 33⅝@33⅞c; and seller July at 34⅞@35c, all closing at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts closed firm at 32⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu at 32⅛c; 1,800 bu at 32⅛c; 600 bu at 32⅛c; 15,000 bu at 32⅛c; 10,000 bu at 32c; 25,000 bu at 31⅞c; 1,200 bu rejected at 30⅛c; 1,800 bu do at 30⅛c; 600 bu by sample at 37c; 600 bu at 33c. Total, 58,400 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm at yesterday's advance. The decline in freights is believed to have brought several shipping orders here, but generally at prices below the market, so that they cannot be filled, holders being indifferent about selling, in view of light receipts, not large stocks, and an advance in corn. Cash sales were limited to-day to 1,200 bu No. 2 (gilt-edged receipts) at 70c, and 2,000 bu do at 69½c.

Barley was dull and inactive till near the close, there being several small lots on the market, with no apparent buyers, except at prices so far below former quotations that the bids could only be regarded as informal. Then a few car lots were sold at a decline of 1@2c per bu on No. 2, while the lower grades were nominally easier in sympathy. We quote the market as closing at 74@83c for No. 2; 65@70c for No. 3; and 47@50c for rejected; the inside for Rock Island receipts, and the outside in other houses. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 83c; 400 bu do at 81c; 1,600 bu do at 75c; 1,600 bu do at 74c. Total, 5,200 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was quiet, and firmer; nominal at $1.28⅛@1.28⅜ seller the month and sold at $1.28⅜@1.28⅝ seller June, closing at $1.28⅝. Corn was in fair request and firmer; No. 2 sold at 41⅞@42c seller June, closing at 41⅞@41⅞c. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged. A charter was reported for wheat to Buffalo at 8c; capacity, 40,000 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 10.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request and firm at $1.79@1.84 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS AND PEAS—About the average demand exists, the prices being generally maintained. We repeat: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.50@2.65; do mediums, $2.40@2.50; inferior grades, $1.25@2.00; green peas (in brls), $1.40@1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUTTER—The butter market continues weak and unsettled, and we drop our quotations 1@2c all around. Receipts are not larger than usual at this period, but, in the absence of anything like activity in the demand, sellers are unable to prevent a steady accumulation, and even lower prices are looked for. We quote: Common to choice roll, 18@24c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 28@31c; medium to good, 23@25c; inferior to common, 9@20c.

BAGGING—A quiet feeling still prevails in this market, and prices remain steady as previously quoted. We repeat our list, as follows: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@28c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BROOM CORN—Continues fairly active, the higher qualities being firm. We repeat quotations: No. 1 hurl, 6¼@7c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 4@4½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Lime and common brick were in moderate request. Pressed brick is quiet. We again quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.00@8.00 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $8.50@9.50; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Hillsdale, $25.00, del.; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00, or $10.00 per ton. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
12x18 to 18x20	9.25	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
36x60 to 40x60		45.00

CHEESE—The situation of this market was without important change. Business is dull, and will probably so continue until there is decided improvement in the quality of the cheese, that now offering being mostly of low grade. We quote: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 12@14c.

COAL—Another large fleet arrived to-day, and the market was weak and unsettled, though not quotably lower. On Monday, however, the price of Lackawanna will be $10.00,—a reduction of $2.00 per ton. We revise our list accordingly: Lehigh, lump, $12.00@13.00; prepared, $12.00@13.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. Prices range as follows: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do, bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Under the influence of an active demand and moderate offerings, prices were strong at 12@13c. Sales include 2,000 doz and 250 cases at 12½c; 1,200 doz and 24 brls at 12c.

FEATHERS—Prime feathers are in request at full former prices. Other grades are unchanged. The offerings are very light. We quote: Prime to choice, live geese at 73@76c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 78@85c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, 40@65c; chicken, 6@8c. Sales include 4 sacks prime live geese at 76c.

FISH—Were in good demand at unchanged prices, the market ruling steady and firm, both for lake and saltwater descriptions. We repeat our quotations of yesterday: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.75@7.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—No important change took place in this market. A fair amount of trading was done in currants, prunes, figs, and raisins, but other varieties were dull. Prices were generally easy. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.65@2.75; Zante currants, 7⅞@8⅛c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@6c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 8½@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@24c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 10@11½c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges and lemons are in active request and firm. Choice apples are quite scarce and higher, but there is a fair supply of common lots, which are slow of sale. Gooseberries were sold at 43c; and a few cases of Mississippi strawberries, in bad condition, at 20@25c per quart. We quote: Apples, common to fair, $1.00@2.75; good to choice, $3.00@4.50 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $8.00@12.00 per brl; lemons at $7.00@7.50 per box; Palermo oranges, $5.00@6.00; Messina do, $6.50@7.50. Pineapples, $4.50@5.00 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@7.00 per bunch.

HOPS—The market is quiet and prices are nominally unchanged. Prime hops have been sold in Wisconsin to country brewers at 43c. We quote: Prime to choice Western, 35@45c; common to fair, 25@30c.

GROCERIES—In this department of trade only a moderate business was transacted, and values were not subjected to any pronounced change. Firmness characterized the market for coffees, sugars, and spices; but, aside from this, the prevalent feeling was not particularly buoyant. We quote as follows:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32@33c; O. G. Java, 27@28c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24@24½c; choice do, 23½@23⅞c; prime Rio, 23½@23⅝c; good do, 22⅞@23c; common do, 21½@21⅞c; roasting do, 20@21c; Singapore, 23½@24c; Costa Rico, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 23⅞@24c; Maracaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; stearine, full weight, 15@15½c; do short weight, 14@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8⅛@8⅝c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¼@13⅞c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12⅝c; A, standard, 11⅞@11⅞c; do No. 2, 11⅜@11⅝c; B, 11@11⅜c; extra C, 11@11⅛c; C No. 2, 10⅝@10⅞c; yellow C, 10⅜@10½c; choice brown, 10⅛@10⅜c; prime do, 9⅞@10c; fair do, 9⅜@9⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c; fair do, 9⅜@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10½c; do prime, 9⅜@9⅞c; do fair, 9@9⅜c; common, 8@8⅝c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23⅞@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6⅛@6⅜c; German mottled, 7⅛@7⅜c; Golden West, 6@6⅛c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅜c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅜c; brown Windsor, 4⅛@4½c; palm, 6@6⅛c; Savon Imperial, 6⅛@6⅜c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—The market for timothy hay was again dull and weak, while prairie was in fair request and steady. The supply was liberal, and more than equal to the demand. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie pressed, $12.00@13.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, $14.00@17.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were in light request only, and were again quoted easy. We make no change in our list: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 11@11½c; do heavy, 10@10½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 16c; veal kip, 14c; dry calf, 26c; dry kip, 22c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 20@21c; long-haired kip, 11½c; deacon skins, 40@80c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Merchants reported a moderately active trade at the annexed rates:

Iron	4 4-10@ 6 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 @ 6 8-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6⅞ @ 7	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	rates
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	⅌ lb
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9⅛ @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	17½ @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	rates

LEATHER—A quiet feeling prevailed in this market, and prices were steady, as previously quoted:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@ 1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in moderate demand, on local and interior account, at the annexed prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.50; do, 20x28, $30.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11⅛@11⅛c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6⅛c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7⅞c.

NAILS—Were in fair request, at a reduction of 12½c all round. Now quotable at $5.25 rates: 10@60d, per keg, $5.25 rates; 8d do, $5.50; 6d do, $5.75; 4d do, $6.12½; 3d do, $6.75; 3d do, fine, $8.25; 2d do, $8.50; clinch, $7.62½.

NAVAL STORES—Were fairly active and steady, at the following prices: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 18@19c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 20@23c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 16@17c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Were comparatively steady, there being no quotable change in any description. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 20@20½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 61c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20@21c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PIG IRON—We continue to quote:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	61.00
Massillon	61.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—Was scarce and in good local request at a higher range of prices. Sales include 3 coops turkeys at 17c; 1 coop do at 16c; 8 coops chickens at $4.25@4.50; 14 coops at $4.00; 1 coop at $3.75.

POTATOES—Choice peachblows sold readily at 45@50c on track, and 50@55c delivered. Common lots were dull. Sales comprise 1 car choice peachblows at 52c; 2 cars do at 50c; 1 car at 49c; 1 car at 48c; 1 car at 45c; all on track; 1 car do at 55c; 1 car at 54c; 1 car a 50c; car common at 45c, delivered.

SALT—Was in moderate demand at the prices given below: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.50@4.75; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.50; ground alum, $2.30@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were quiet and unchanged. A discount of 15@20 per cent is made from the list rates.

SEEDS—The market was quiet for all descriptions. The timothy trade for the season is now about over. The supply is very light, and prices range from $3.75@4.00. Clover is scarce and unchanged, quotable at $4.75@5.00. Hungarian was firm at $1.40@1.50, and millet at $1.00@1.15. Sales were reported of 44 bags prime timothy at $4.00; 6 bags at $3.90; 23 bags prime clover at $5.00; 12 bags Hungarian at $1.40; 30 bags millet at $1.10.

TEAS—Were quiet and steady at former quotations: Young Hyson, common to fair, 48@58c; do good, 63@72c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.10; common to fine old Hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 80c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@55c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains unchanged. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Choice, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Continues active and steady at the following prices: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOL—There was quite an inquiry from Western mills, and stocks are becoming reduced. Prices are weak, but without quotable change. The following quotations are for all wool:

Tub, washed, extra medium	51@55c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@52c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	27@30c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, May 10.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 10.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,914	7,917	112
Tuesday	2,456	8,496	700
Wednesday	2,579	11,492	597
Thursday	2,745	10,966	328
Friday	2,988	10,537	2,562
Saturday	800	3,800	....
Total	15,482	50,208	4,299
Last week	22,718	74,539	6,494
Week before last	20,001	29,978	5,388

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,646	11,678	....
Tuesday	2,354	6,900	....
Wednesday	1,848	7,999	171
Thursday	3,413	10,075	....
Friday	2,061	8,427	....
Total	11,322	45,079	171

CATTLE—Notwithstanding a falling off of 7,236 head in the receipts, the past week has witnessed only slight improvement in the tone of the market for this class of stock, a dull feeling permeating the market from the opening to the close. While prices have been well sustained for all grades, there has been no particular firmness in any, and, all things considered, it has been an unsatisfactory week for Western shippers, their profits in no instance being very considerable, while perhaps in a majority of cases they have met with actual losses. At the close, however the market wears a rather better look. Yesterday's and to-day's telegrams from the seaboard indicate a healthier condition there, and unless the ensuing week shall bring a too large increase in the supply, there are substantial reasons for anticipating more remunerative prices. The offerings, though hardly as good as those of last week or the previous one, were fully up to the average of former years at a corresponding period, and were mainly suited to the requirements of the trade. Stock steers are still in good request, and sell steadily at $3.75@4.15 for common to medium lots, averaging from 700 to 900 lbs, and at $4.50@5.00 for good to prime droves of from 900 to 1,080 lbs average. The supply of veal calves has exceeded the demand, and prices are lower in consequence, closing rates being $3.00@4.00 for poor to medium, and $4.25@5.25 for good to choice.

To-day there was more life in trade than on the preceding days of the week, and the prevalent feeling was sensibly firmer. There was a very perceptible increase in the demand for shipment, and most of the offerings (including the still cattle) were disposed of. Sales were reported at $3.50@4.75 for poor to good butchers' stuff; at $3.75@5.00 for stockers; and at $4.75@6.12½ for common to extra shipping beeves. The market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.60@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.15@5.35
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.80@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,080 lbs	3.75@5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.50@5.00

HOGS—A steady, fair business has been doing in this department, at prices not varying materially from those current on the closing days of last week, the bulk of the transfers having been effected within the range of $5.10@5.25. In comparison with last week's supply, the receipts have been light, a falling off of some 20,000 being noted, but for this season of the year the arrivals were large, and fully equaled the demand.

To-day, fair activity prevailed, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Canada, and local buyers operating with considerable freedom, and the market firm at $5.00@5.20 for poor to medium, and at $5.25@5.35 for good to choice. The following transactions fairly reflect the market:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
100	283	$5.20	30	186	$5.10	55	245	$5.25
47	249	5.40	70	232	5.25	43	229	5.20
57	220	5.05	59	191	5.20	68	182	5.25
57	210	5.25	58	239	5.30	71	222	5.20
67	169	5.15	56	230	5.25	43	179	5.12½
55	228	5.30	57	236	5.30	53	223	5.25
63	183	5.30	64	190	5.25	58	190	5.30
63	199	5.35	69	166	5.15	56	219	5.25
63	224	5.20	176	179	5.25	142	236	5.30
51	276	5.20	71	180	5.35	73	183	5.25
65	184	5.20	114	217	5.25	64	204	5.20
60	225	5.12½	57	253	5.30	58	198	5.27½

SHEEP—The receipts have been light, but quite sufficient to meet the demand, and prices have ruled steady at $3.00@4.00 for inferior to common, and at $4.25@5.00 for good to really choice mutton qualities. Lambs sell at $2.50@4.50 per head, as to quality.

LUMBER.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 10.

The lumber market was more active to-day. The offerings were not large, but fair. Prices are without particular change, joists and scantling selling at $10.00@10.25, and common boards at $10.00@12.50. An inferior quality of lath sold at $2.35; good lath sell at $2.50@2.75. Shingles at $3.00@3.25; No. 1 do, $1.25.

Cargo schr Pauline, from Muskegon, 58 m joists and scantling at $10.00; 54 m common boards and strips at $11.00; 26 m lath at $2.50. City of Erie, from Grand Haven, 190 m boards and strips at $14.00; J. Bean, Jr., from Grand Haven, 10 m A shingles at $3.25; 10 m No. 1 do at $1.25; J. A. Travis, from Muskegon, 55 m common boards and strips at $11.50; 6 m joists and scantling at $10.00; 10 m lath at $2.50; C. F. Allen, from Grand Haven, 1,141 m A shingles at $3.00; 137 m ordinary m lath at $2.35; Hubbard, from White Lake, 90 m coarse mixed at $10.00; schr Dresden, from Frankfort, 90 m joists and scantlings at $10.25; schr Menominee, from Manistee, 225 m joists and scantling at $10.25; schr Raleigh, from Manistee, 140 m joists and scantling at $10.25; schr Cecelia, from Manistee, 180 m joists and scantling (largely joists) at $10.00; Eliza Day, from Ludington, 100 m joists and scantling at $10.00; Falcon, from Ludington, 96 m joists and scantling at $10.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00@3.25; Ludington, $3.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $4.00@4.25; Menominee, $3.00@3.25; Pentwater, $2.75@3.00; White Lake, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.50.

AT THE YARDS.

The market was more active, the inquiry being chiefly confined to the common grades of building lumber. Prices are unchanged. Hard wood was in moderate demand and steady. We quote:

First clear	$52.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00 @42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00 @24.00
Common siding	20.00 @22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	34.00 @36.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	29.00 @32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00 @40.00
A stock boards	37.00 @40.00
B stock boards	28.00 @30.00
C stock boards	18.00 @22.00
Common boards	14.50 @15.50
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	13.00 @14.00
Fencing	13.00 @14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	14.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	13.00 @15.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @25.00
Lath	3.25 @ 3.50
Lath, on track	2.75 @ 3.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.50 @ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½ @ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@30.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The trade movement was slow with the manufacturers agents, and the jobbers distribution was light. The market for cotton goods remained unchanged. Bleached shirtings are firm in first hands but irregular with the jobbing, who offer concessions on some prominent brands. Fine brown sheetings are in good demand at current rates. Rolled jaconets are moving briskly at reduced prices. Colored cottons are firm and fairly active. Prints rule quiet. Shawls and woolens are very dull. Foreign goods remain inactive. The dry goods imports for the week amount to $1,280,754.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 10—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 2d@12s 2d; white, 12s 1d; club, 12s 3d. Corn, 27s 9d.

Pork, 60s. Lard, 40s.

LIVERPOOL, May 10—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

Lard, 40s 3d.

LONDON, May 10.—The Bank of England has increased the rate of discount ½ per cent. It is now 5 per cent.

LONDON, May 10—2 p. m.—Consols, 93⅛ for money; 93⅛ on account; 5-20s, '65, 91⅞; do '67, 93⅞; 10-40s, 84; new 5s, 85⅞; Erie, 49.

The reduction of duty on sugar causes a decline; spot, 29s 6d@30s.

Tallow, 43s 6d.

Refined petroleum, 14⅛@15d.

FRANKFORT, May 10.—5-20s of 1862, 95⅞.

PARIS, May 9.—Rentes flat at 54f 20c.

LIVERPOOL, May 10.—Cotton quiet; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,000; for April and may shipments from Savannah or Charleston, 8⅜d; May and June, 8⅞d; April and May shipments from New Orleans, 9d; May or June delivery from Savannah and Charleston, 8 13-16d.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 27s 9d. Lard, 40s 3d. Cheese, 72s.

ANTWERP, May 9.—Refined petroleum, 41f.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, May 10.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; middling upland, 19½c. Sales: Futures, 8,400; May, 18⅜@18 11-16c; June, 18⅞@18⅞c; July, 18⅞@18 15-16c; August, 18⅞@18⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged; receipts, 12,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.65@6.35; common to good extra, $6.50@7.40; good to choice, $7.45@8.35; common to choice, $8.50@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.50. Rye flour firm at $4.10@5.75. Corn meal active and steady. Wheat—Prime easier; poor grades of spring lower; winter in good demand; receipts, 43,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.52@1.72; mixed, $1.58@1.60; car lots No. 2 Chicago, $1.62@1.64; No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.68; strictly prime higher and scarce; amber Western, $2.05. Rye quiet and firm. Barley lower; Canada, $1.15. Malt quiet. Corn firmer; receipts, 30,000 bu; new mixed Western, 67@68⅛c; old, afloat, 69⅛c. Oats active and higher for new mixed Western; receipts, 160,000 bu; new mixed Western, 50@53c; white Western, 55@56⅛c; black Western, 49@51⅛c.

CLOVER SEED—Steady; Western, 8⅛@8⅞c; State, 8⅞@9c. Timothy firm, $4.60.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Unchanged, 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@28c.

WOOL—Dull; buyers' favor; California, 18@26c; Texas, 17⅛@25c; State, 46@48c; unwashed, 30@33.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio, 17⅛@19⅛c. Sugar steady; centrifugal, 9@9⅞c. Molasses unchanged; New Orleans, 68@70c. Rice steady at 7⅞@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Lower; crude, 9⅛@9⅞c; refined, 20c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 50c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $17.75; extra prime $14.50; prime mess, $17.17½, seller June; $17.65 bid, $17.80 asked. Beef quiet and steady; beef hams quiet; tierce beef dull. Cut meats a shade lower; pickled hams, 11@11½c; middles a shade easier; long clear, 9⅛@9⅞c; short, 9⅞c. Lard firm; Western steam, 9 5-16@9⅛c; kettle, 9⅛@9⅞c.

BUTTER—Dull and heavy; fair to prime Western, 27@30c; new State, 28@32c.

CHEESE—Steady; 12@16⅛c.

WHISKY—Easier; 93c.

METALS—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake, 32@33c cash. Pig-iron dull, buyers holding off, refuse to operate; Scotch, $48.00@62.00; American firm; $46.00@50.00; bar dull; $110.00 for refined; English and American sheet quiet; $16.00@17.00 gold, for Russia. Nails quiet; cut, $5.00; clinch, $6.50@7.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Demand fair and prices advanced to $7.75@8.00. Wheat quiet at $1.73. Corn firm at 48@50c. Rye firm at 85c. Oats firmer at 42@48c. Barley firm.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess nominal at $17.50@17.75. Lard quiet; steam held at 9c, 8⅞c bid; kettle held at 9⅛c; bulk meats quiet; shoulders held at 6⅛c; clear rib sides, 8⅞@8⅞c, sales at 9⅛c seller June; clear, 8⅞@9c; bacon quiet at 7⅞c; clear rib sides, 9⅞c; clear, 9⅞c in jobbing sales.

WHISKY—Firm at 88c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 10.—COTTON—Quiet and weak; good ordinary, 14⅛@14⅞c; receipts past day, 880 bales; shipments, last 24 hours, 900 bales; stock, 35,715 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull but unchanged. Corn meal easier at $2.55. Corn, demand fair and prices advanced, 59@60c. Oats in fair demand but at lower rates, 42@45c.

HAY—Demand fair and prices advanced, $18.00@26.00.

BRAN—Scarce and firm at $15.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and prices drooping at 8⅞@10@10⅞. Lard dull and prices drooping at 9⅞@10⅛c. Pork dull and prices drooping at $19.50.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat a shade higher; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.88; amber Michigan, spot, $1.78⅛; seller June, $1.80⅛; No. 1 red, $1.84; No. 2 do, $1.79. Corn a shade higher; high mixed, spot, 49⅛@49⅞c; seller May, 50c; seller June, 50⅛c; seller July, 51⅛@52c; seller August, 52⅞@52⅞c; seller September, 55⅛c; yellow, 50c; no grade, 47⅛c. Oats a shade higher; No. 2, 42c; Michigan, spot, 42c; seller June, 44c.

CLOVER SEED—$4.90.

FREIGHTS—Buffalo, 3⅞@4c; Oswego, 7⅞@8c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 1,800 bu; oats 1,000.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; business light. Wheat dull, but unchanged; sample lots soft No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.30; No. 3 red fall, $1.60. Corn active and advanced; No. 2 mixed, 39⅞@40c cash, in elevator; 41⅞@42c for June. Oats active and advanced; No. 2, 35⅞c cash, in elevator; 36⅞c for July. Barley and rye unchanged. Little doing.

WHISKY—Higher at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally lower; offered a $17.75. Dry salted meats, nothing done. Bacon opened dull and lower; sales clear sides at 9⅞c; closed firmer with some inquiry for future, but buyers did not meet sellers' views. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Lower at $4.50@5.10.

CATTLE—Dull; for inferior to common, 2@3⅞c; fair to choice beeves, 4@5⅞c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.37; No. 2, $1.29⅛. Oats in fair demand, and advanced; No. 2, 32⅞c. Corn in fair demand, and advanced; mixed, 42⅛c. Rye steady; No. 1, 68⅛c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, 86c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8⅛c; to Oswego, 14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 76,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 100,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet but firm; held at $1.80 for No. 1 red; $1.66@1.67 for No. 2 do. Corn better; held at 52@53c. Oats steady at 45c.

PETROLEUM—Standard white firm at 16⅛c for car lots; Ohio State test, 24@24⅛c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady; Western red, $1.80@1.90; amber, $1.95@2.00. Corn firm; mixed Western, 64c. Oats firm; Western mixed, 50c; white, 51@52c. Rye firm, 95c@$1.03.

PROVISIONS—Heavy and weak. Mess pork, $18.50@19.00. Bacon in fair demand—Shoulders, 8⅞c@8⅞c; ribs and sides, 9⅞@10c; clear sides, 10⅞@10⅞c; sugar-cured hams, 14@16c. Lard dull and nominal.

BUTTER—Western firmer. Prime to choice, 26@28c; choice grass, 30c.

WHISKY—Nominal, 90⅛@92c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 10.—Wheat quiet. Corn—Western, 60@60⅛c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in active demand and advanced extra, $2.05; No. 1, $1.95@1.95⅛; amber, $1.70@1.79. Oats, in good demand at full prices; Western, 40c; Corn steady at 50c bid, 51c asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 400 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; red, $1.95. Rye unchanged at 85c. Corn, business small; yellow, 64c; mixed Western, 63⅛@64c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, $19.00@19.50.

WHISKY—Dull at 95c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn quiet; mixed, 54c; white, 55@57c. Oats advanced to 48c. Bran dull and lower at 70c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $25.00; choice, $27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $18.00. Dry salted meats at 7⅞c, and 9@9⅞c. Bacon drooping at 8⅞c, 10c, and 10⅞c.

GROCERIES—Coffee higher at 7⅞c.

COTTON—Active; sales 7,800 bales; receipts, 1,053 bales; exports for the Continent, 1,349 bales; coastwise, 2,842 bales; Liverpool, 3,052 bales; stock, 14,257 bales.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee club held at $1.52; buyers offer $1.50. Corn—Sales of 3 cars at 52@53c. Oats—Sales of 700 bu Western at 45c.

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English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
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...d fairly active. Prints rule ...are very dull. Foreign ...The dry goods imports for ...,754.

...Y TELEGRAPH.

...Markets.

...a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter ...2s 2d@12s 2d; white, 12s 1d; ...

...1 p. m.—Breadstuffs un-...

...e Bank of England has in-...nt ½ per cent. It is now 5 ...

...m.—Consols, 93⅛ for money; ...65, 91½; do '67, 93¼; 10-40s, ...

...on sugar causes a decline; ...

...@15d. ...5-20s of 1862, 95½. ...flat at 54f 20c. ...—Cotton quiet; sales, 10,000 ...xport, 1,000; American, 6,000; ...ipments from Savannah or ...nd June, 8⅞d; April and May ...leans, 9d; May or June deliv-... Charleston, 8 13-16d. ...d winter wheat, 12s 2d. Flour, ...Lard, 40s 3d. Cheese, 72s. ...fined petroleum, 41f.

...uce Markets.

...COTTON—Dull and unchanged; ...Sales: Futures, 8,400; May, ...18⅝@18⅞c; July, 18⅞@ ...@18¼c. ...dull and unchanged; receipts, ...Western and State, $5.65@6.35; ...$6.50@7.40; good to choice, ...choice, $8.50@10.50; St. Louis, ...firm at $4.10@5.75. Corn meal ...at—Prime easier; poor grades ...r in good demand; receipts, ...g, $1.52@1.72; mixed, $1.58@ ...icago, $1.62@1.64; No. 2 Mil-...rictly prime higher and scarce; ...Rye quiet and firm. Barley ...Malt quiet. Corn firmer; re-...w mixed Western, 67@68½c; ...s active and higher for new ...s, 160,000 bu; new mixed West-...estern, 55@56½c; black West-... ...y; Western, 8½@8¾c; State, ...$4.60. ...hanged. ...hanged. ...d, 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@28c. ...s' favor; California, 18@26c; ...s, 46@48c; unwashed, 30@33. ...rong; Rio, 17¼@19¼c. Sugar ...@9¾c. Molasses unchanged; ...Rice steady at 7¾@8¾c. ...; crude, 9¼@9¾c; refined, 20c. ...50c. ...rmer; new mess, $17.75; extra ...mess, $17.17½, seller June; ...Beef quiet and steady; beef ...eef dull. Cut meats a shade ...11@11¼c; middles a shade ...@9¾c; short, 9½c. Lard firm; ...9¾c; kettle, 9½@9¾c. ...heavy; fair to prime Western, ...32c. ...@16¼c. ...red copper steady; ingot lake, ...dull, buyers holding off, refuse ...48.00@62.00; American firm; ...; $110.00 for refined; English ...quiet; $16.00@17.00 gold, for ...cut, $5.00; clinch, $6.50@7.00.

...NCINNATI.

...y 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour— ...ices advanced to $7.75@8.00. ...Corn firm at 48@50c. Rye firm ...@48c. Barley firm. ...mess nominal at $17.50@17.75. ...ld at 9c, 8¾c bid; kettle held ...uiet; shoulders held at 6¼c; ...½c; sales at 9¼c seller June; ...quiet at 7½c; clear rib sides, ...obbing sales.

...MEMPHIS.

...—COTTON—Quiet and weak; ...14¾c; receipts past day, 880 ...t 24 hours, 900 bales; stock, ...dull but unchanged. Corn ...Corn, demand fair and prices ...in fair demand but at lower ... ...and prices advanced, $18.00@ ... ...rm at $15.00. ...dull and prices drooping at ...dull and prices drooping at ...dull and prices drooping at

...TOLEDO.

...—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. ...; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.88; ...$1.78½; seller June, $1.80½; ...do, $1.79. Corn a shade higher; ...@49¼c; seller May, 50c; seller ...ly, 51¼@52c; seller August, 52@ ...r, 55¼c; yellow, 50c; no grade, ...higher; No. 2, 42c; Michigan, ...44c. ... ...3¼@4c; Oswego, 7¼@8c. ...000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, ...bu. ...600 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn,

...T. LOUIS.

...—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and ...light. Wheat dull, but un-...soft No. 2 Chicago spring, ...$1.60. Corn active and advanc-...@40c cash, in elevator; 41½@ ...ctive and advanced; No. 2, 35½@ ...½c for July. Barley and rye un-... ...90c. ...nominally lower; offered a ...meats, nothing done. Bacon ...; sales clear sides at 9½c; closed ...iry for future, but buyers did ...Lard nominal. ...@5.10. ...nferior to common, 2@3¼c; fair ...

...ILWAUKEE.

...10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet ...eat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, ...Oats in fair demand, and ad-...Corn in fair demand, and ad-...Rye steady; No. 1, 68½c. ...pring, 86c. ...alo, 8¼c; to Oswego, 14c. ...000 brls; wheat, 76,000 bu. ...3,000 brls; wheat, 100,000 bu.

...LEVELAND.

...10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet ...80 for No. 1 red; $1.66@1.67 for ...; held at 52@53c. Oats steady ... ...ard white firm at 16½c for car ...24@24½c.

...ALTIMORE.

...10.—Flour firm and unchanged. ...rn red, $1.80@1.90; amber, $1.93 ...mixed Western, 64c. Oats firm; ...white, 51@52c. Rye firm, 95c@ ... ...and weak. Mess pork, $18.50@ ...demand—Shoulders, 8¼c@8¾c; ...10c; clear sides, 10¼@10¾c; ...16c. Lard dull and nominal. ...rmer. Prime to choice, 26@ ... ...90¼@92c.

...OSWEGO.

...—Wheat quiet. Corn—Western, ...dst and unchanged.

...DETROIT.

...—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and ...in active demand and advanced ...1.95@1.95½; amber, $1.70@1.79 ...and at full prices; Western, 40c; ...d, 51c asked. ...2,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, ...u. ...1,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu;

...HILADELPHIA.

...y 10.—BREADSTUFFS—our dull ...est firm; red, $1.95. Rye un-...business small; yellow, 64c ...64c. ...mess pork, $19.00@19.50.

...W ORLEANS.

...10.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn quiet; ...55@57c. Oats advanced to 44c. ...70c. ...$25.00; choice, $27.00. ...dull at $18.00. Dry salted meats ...Bacon drooping at 8½c, 10c, ...higher at 7¼c. ...ales 7,800 bales; receipts, 1,053 ...e Continent, 1,349 bales; coast-...Liverpool, 3,052 bales; stock,

...BUFFALO.

...—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—No. 2 ...at $1.52; buyers offer $1.50. Corn ...52@53c. Oats—Sales of 700 bu

...O RENT.

...FICES.

...y Desirable Offices ...or rent in the Trib-... ...g. ...n suites. ...without Vaults. ...le Floors through-...ding. ...running during all ...rs. ...ces are not equaled ... ...for all classes of ...uiring a central lo-... W. C. DOW. ...1 Nevada Block.

THE KANSAS BUTCHERY.

A Farm Planted with Corpses—Eight Bodies Already Discovered.

From the Kansas City Times, May 9.

What follows in its facts may read like the recital of some horrible dream, wherein nightmare mirrors upon the distempered brain a countless number of monstrous and unnatural things, yet what is set down in the narrative is as true as the sun.

From the information furnished to us last night by a gentleman just from the scene of the butchery, and from dispatches and accounts already published, we are enabled to give a tolerably detailed account of the monstrous series of murders up to date.

The beginning of the end came about in this wise: On the 9th of March, Dr. William H. York, the brother of that other York, famous now for his penetration of the guilty secrets of Pomeroy and his betrayal in the supreme moment of the Senatorial crisis of the trusts confided to his keeping—left Fort Scott, on horseback, for his home in Independence, Kan. He did not come home. His friends watched and waited for him, his family prayed and prayed for him, the talk of the town dealt day after day with him. Expectation at last deepened into downright earnestness about him, until on the 28th of March the Lawrence *Tribune* gave a brief account of the mysterious disappearance. All at once thereafter all the papers in the State took up the tale of his journey, of his non-arrival, of the fears of foul play, and of all the little details and circumstances that might go to show that he had been murdered. The most thorough search known to finite skill was at once commenced. His neighbors turned out en masse. His brother, Col. A. M. York, rested neither by day nor night in his labors, but followed what seemed to him a trail with the tenacity of an Indian and the devotion of a saint. Rivers were dragged, spots fit for an ambush were probed foot by foot, lonesome places were quested as a keen hound scents a trail that is cold, the route he was supposed to have followed had scouts upon it from city to city. The tracks of his horse even were attempted to be identified, but all to no purpose. Not a shadow of evidence rested anywhere to say that Dr. York had been murdered—not a sign anywhere told how he came to his death, if death indeed had overtaken him unawares. He was traced to Cherryvale, but no further. There the trail was no longer a trail, but a myth, a mystery, an enigma neither the unwearied patience of friends, nor the sacrificing devotion of a brother, could solve.

Cherryvale is a small town on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, and is in Labette County, about fifty miles from the south line of the State. To the south of Cherryvale, some two miles or less, stands a frame house, having in front a large room where the meals were served, and in rear a sleeping room furnished with two beds and some scant additional furniture besides.

William and Thomas Bender lived in this house with their wives. To the right of the dwelling-house was an out-house, and in the rear was an enclosed garden of possibly two acres.

The search seemed to end suddenly at Cherryvale. Suspicion, if ever entertained, fell upon no one. There were various surmises, conjectures, and expressions of opinion; but for the life of any man he could not say what had become of Dr. York.

One day early in April, some men from Cherryvale rode over to the Bender House—a tavern too, it was, where entertainment was furnished to travelers—to inquire concerning Dr. York, and to learn, if possible, some tidings of his fate. They learned nothing, however. None of the Benders had seen him, nor heard of him, nor his mysterious disappearance, nor anything that pertained to him. Very well, the men said, and they rode back again as fully informed as before.

Wm. Bender, the eldest of the brothers, had a wife who was a Spiritualist. The balance of the Benders called her a medium, the neighbors a she-devil. She was 42, with iron-gray hair ragged at the ends and thin over the temples. Her eyes were steel-gray and hard. The light that came from them was sinister and forbidding. She had not a single prepossessing feature. Her form, angular and tall, seemed to lift itself up when the spiritual influences took possession of it, and to become not only gigantic in height, but supernatural as well. At times she dealt in incantations and the boiling of herbs and roots that had charms and spells about them. Her will was indomitable. All the household feared her, dreaded her, obeyed her, and, as the sequel proves, did the devil's work for her beyond all the atrocious devil's work ever done in Kansas.

It would seem as if the visit of the Cherryvale party alarmed the Benders. William Bender, now that the terrible secrets have come to light, and now that the shallow graves have given up their ghastly and mutilated occupants, can be remembered as having acted very strangely. Twice he had come into Cherryvale, and had been noticed, upon the occasion of each visit, to loiter upon the outside of crowds, seemingly having no business, but eagerly intent all the time in listening to everything that was said.

Time went slowly by, and a man riding in one day from the prairie saw no smoke arising from Bender's chimney. The windows were down, the doors were closed, there was no sign of life anywhere. These evidences of emigration did not even interest him. So absolute was the stupor over the disappearance of Dr. York that an awakening had to depend upon an absolute discovery. This man, however, in riding by a pen to the left of the house saw a dead calf in the lot, and upon further investigation, and with the pracical eyes of a practical farmer, used to guessing the weight of live stock upon the hoof, he knew that the calf had died of starvation.

Then the truth came, as an overflow comes often to a Kansas creek, all of a sudden and overwhelming. Such a death suggested flight, flight meant guilt, and the nature of the guilt was surely murder. He galloped into Cherryvale and related what he had seen. The town aroused itself. A party was organized instantly and set out for the Bender mansion. Then it was remembered that about two weeks before this—say somewhere near the 24th of April—William Bender had sold to some persons either in or near Cherryvale a watch, some clothing of a fine character, two mules, and, perhaps, a shot-gun or two and some pistols. How did he come by these? If the dead could speak, the question might be readily answered.

The party from Cherryvale arrived at the house directly upon the Osage Mission road, having the out-house in the rear and to the south of it.

In the rear, as we have said, was a garden. This, at first, was not examined. The front room of the house was next carefully searched, every crack and crevice being minutely looked into, and subjected to the application of rods and levers to see if the flooring was either hollow or loose. Nothing came of it all. No blood spots appeared. The floor was solid; the walls were solid. If there were dead men about they were not in the front room. Then came the back room. The beds were removed. In his flight the elder Bender had left everything untouched. Not even the doors were locked, though such had been the reputation of the she-devil that the premises stood as safe from intrusion as if protected by a devil in reality. After the beds had been removed, one of the party noticed a slight depression in the floor, which, upon closer examination, revealed a trap-door upon hinges. This was immediately lifted up, and in the gloom a pit outlined itself, forbidding, cavernous, unknown. Lights were procured, and some of the men descended. They found themselves in an abyss shaped like a well, some six feet deep, and about five feet in diameter. Here and there little damp places could be seen as if water had come up from the bottom or been poured down from above. They groped about over these splotches and held up a handful to the light. The ooze smeared itself over their palms and dribbled through their fingers. It was blood—thick, fetid, clammy, sticking, blood—that they had found groping there in the void—the blood, perhaps, of some poor, belated traveler who had laid himself down to dream of home and kindred, and who had died while dreaming of his loved ones. The party had provided themselves with a long, sharp rod of iron which they drove into the ground in every direction at the bottom of the pit, but nothing further rewarded the search, and they came away to examine the garden in the rear of the house. After boring, or prodding, as it were, for nearly an hour, the rod was driven down into a spot, and when it was withdrawn something that looked like matter adhered to the point. Shovels were at once set to work, and in a few moments a corpse was uncovered. It had been buried upon its face. The flesh had dropped away from the legs. There was no coffin, no winding sheet, no preparation for the grave, nothing upon the body but an old shirt, torn in places and thick with damp and decay. The corpse was tenderly disinterred, and laid upon its back in the full light of the soft April sun. One look of horror into the ghastly face, festering and swollen, and a dozen voices cried out in terror: "My God, it is Dr. York!" And it was. He had been buried in a shallow hole, with scarcely two feet of dirt over him. Had he been murdered, and how? They examined him closely. Upon the back of his head and to the left, and obliquely from his right ear, a terrible blow had been given with a hammer. The skull had been driven into the brain, and from the battered and broken crevices a dull stream of blood had oozed, plastering his hair with a kind of clammy paste and running down upon his shoulders. Strong men turned away from the sickening sight with a shudder. Others wept. Some even had to leave the garden and remain away from the shambles of the butchers.

It seemed as if the winds carried the tidings to Cherryvale. In an hour all the town was at the scene of the discovery. A coffin was procured for Dr. York's body, and his brother, utterly overwhelmed, sat by the ghastly remains as one upon whom the hand of death had been laid. He could not be comforted.

But the horrible work was not yet completed. The iron rod was again put in requisition, until six more graves were discovered, five of which each contained a corpse, and the sixth, containing two, an old man and a little girl. Some were in the last stages of decomposition, and others, not as far gone, might have been identified if any among the crowd had known them in life.

The scene was horrible beyond description. The daylight fled from the prairies, but the search went on with unabated vigor. A fascination impossible to define, held the spectators to the spot. The spirit of murder was there, and it kept them in spite of the night and the horror of the surroundings. The crowd increased instead of diminishing. Coffins were provided for all, and again was the search renewed. It was past midnight when our informant left, but three more graves had been discovered, each supposed to contain a corpse, although they had not been opened. The whole country is aroused. Couriers and telegrams have been sent in every direction with descriptions of the Benders, and it is not thought possible that they can escape. With the crowd at the grave was a man named Brockman who was supposed to know something about the murders. Furious men laid hold upon him at once and strung him up to a beam in the house. His contortions were fearful. His eyes started from their sockets, and a livid hue came to his face that was appalling. Death was within reach of him when he was cut down. "Confess! Confess!" they yelled, but he said nothing. Again he was jerked from his feet, and again was the strong body convulsed with the death throes. Again resuscitated, he once more refused to open his mouth. He did not appear to understand what was wanted of him. The yelling crowd, the mutilated and butchered dead, the flickering and twirling torches sputtering in the night wind, the stern, set faces of his executioners, all, all passed before him as a dreadful phantasmagoria which dazed him and struck him speechless. For the third time they swung him up, and then his heart could not be felt to beat, and there was no pulse at his wrists. "He is dead," they said. But he was not dead. The night air revived him at last, and he was permitted to stagger away in the darkness as one who was drunken or deranged.

Six butchered human beings were brought forth from their bloody graves, and three others are yet to be uncovered. It is thought that more graves will yet be discovered. The pit under the trap door was made to receive the body when first struck down by the murderer's hammer. All the skulls were crushed in, and all at nearly the same place. One of the corpses was so horribly mutilated as to make the sex even a matter of doubt. The little girl was probably 8 years of age, and had long, sunny hair, and some traces of beauty on a countenance that was not yet entirely disfigured by decay. One arm was broken. The breastbone had been driven in. The right knee had been wrenched from its socket, and the leg doubled up under the body. Nothing like this sickening series of crimes has ever been recorded in the whole history of the country. People for hundreds of miles are flocking into Cherryvale, and enormous rewards are to be offered for the arrest of the murderers. It is supposed that they have been following their horrible work for years. Plunder is the accepted cause. Dr. York, it is said, had a large sum of money on his person, and that he stopped at the house either to feed his horse or get a drink of water. While halting for either, he was dealt the blow which killed him in an instant. Every one who knew him liked him. None of the other corpses have been identified. We have dispatched a special reporter to the scene, who will send us other and fuller particulars of the diabolical butchery.

LATEST—MIDNIGHT—The following special dispatch, received at midnight, gives some further horrible particulars:

CHERRYVALE, Kan., May 8, 11:30 p. m.

Seven more bodies have been taken up, besides that of Dr. York, with three graves yet untouched. Six of these have been identified: H. Longchos and child, eighteen months old, was identified by his father-in-law. The body of W. F. McCarthy has also been identified. He was born in 1842, and served during the war in Company D, One hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Some men from Howard County identified the body of D. Brown. He had a silver ring on the little finger of his left hand, with the initials of his name engraved thereon. The body of John Geary was identified by his wife from Howard County, whose terrible grief over the mutilated remains of her husband was heart-rending. All had been killed by blows on the back of the head with a hammer.

The throats of all had been cut except that of the little girl. The whole ground will be dug up to find more graves. The excitement is increasing hourly. Some suspected parties will be arrested to-night. The whole country is aroused, and the good name of the State is enlisted in the determination to secure the murderers if they have to be followed to the ends of the earth. The scene at the graves surpasses everything in horror that could be possibly imagined.

A COSTLY GOVERNMENT.

Enormous Estimates of the Controller of the District of Columbia.

Washington (April 6) Dispatch to the New York Herald.

The Controller of the District has sent to the Legislature his estimates for the expenses of the various branches of the District Government for the next fiscal year, and their magnitude has staggered even the staunchest supporters of the "Ring." The estimates for the salaries of permanent officers alone amount to the enormous sum of $543,596.76, and this does not include the pay of the Governor, Secretary, four members of the Board of Public Works, five members of the Board of Health, and eleven members of the Legislative Council, whose salaries amount in the aggregate to $32,084, and are paid out of the United States Treasury, nor does it include $28,095.45 asked for to pay the salaries of the temporary clerks, nor the salaries paid by the Board of Public Works, which, for the year ending June 30, 1872, amounted to $171,918. The next item is for advertising, $37,161.09, and this also does not include that for the Board of Public Works, which costs more than that of any other department of the Government. For contingent expenses the Legislature is asked to appropriate $267,900.42; for special and miscellaneous expenses, $1,167,694.74, and for permanent improvements, such as new school-houses, engine-houses, &c., $180,549. The total of appropriations required by this little territory of 131,000 people is $2,224,997.46.

A careful examination of the estimates submitted proves that not one cent is asked for to pay for the operations of the Board of Public Works during the next year, nor to pay to that branch of the District Government the $252,000 which Mr. Shepherd says is due on the four million loan, and which he always counts among his "available assets." Beside this, the Board having already expended every dollar that the District has ever appropriated for its use, the engineer in charge of the street improvements reports that there will be "required to complete the District's proportion work begun, $444,304.92." It will thus be seen that, in addition to the Controller's estimates, the Board of Public Works will ask for at least $696,304.92, besides a further sum sufficient to pay the salaries of its subordinate officers, the cost of repairs, &c.

The Gossip of Rome.

From a Letter by Bayard Taylor to the New York Tribune.

The Pope still turns the key of the Vatican upon himself, and refuses to be considered as anything else than a prisoner. He is visited almost daily both by Catholic and Protestant strangers, among whom there is more than the usual proportion of American ladies. To all these he complains of his treatment, and sometimes prophesies a speedy and splendid triumph. One rumor states, however, that he is very tired of his isolation, and would gladly be reconciled with the Italian Government, if it could be done with dignity. I cannot guess how much truth there may be in this, but there are some strange and yet true stories in circulation. That the son (Ricciotti) of Garibaldi and the daughter of Cardinal Antonelli should have fallen desperately in love with each other, is a conjunction which would hardly have occurred to a novelist; yet it is a still more extraordinary circumstance that some of the Cardinal's money should have been used to support a violent democratic journal in Rome.

Spurgeon.

Mr. Spurgeon is a man of an odd eloquence. If he were less sincere, it would be impossible not to liken him to the gentle Chadband, so unctuously picturesque is he at times. On Easter Tuesday there was a great butchers' tea party at the Tabernacle—a party which did away with 1,150 pounds of meat, 1,000 weight of bread and cake, and a river of tea. Mr. Spurgeon preached to the assembly a sermon having in it a number of pleasing and appropriate allusions—one of which, for instance, was the declaration that "if anybody could make a rocking-horse go sixteen miles an hour it was a butcher," to which refined clerical jest he added the advice to the jehus of the trade, to take a little more pains not to drive over passengers. He likewise prayed with his audience of 1,200 butchers, boldly invoking "a divine blessing on the shambles." Further even than this he carried the idea of the fitness of things, and gratified his taste for local coloring by causing the 1,200 to sing the hymn, "There is a Fountain Filled with Blood." The whole performance certainly seems very queer, but it may have had a more instant effect upon the congregation than a more sacred-seeming service would have had.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Twenty-third Judicial District of Illinois.

At the Farmers' Convention at Centralia, Ill., May 8, which nominated J. Perry Johnson for Circuit Judge of the Twenty-third Judicial District, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The agricultural interests of the country have heretofore been held to be of secondary importance, while party organization and personal aggrandizement have been deemed worthy of our entire devotion; and

WHEREAS, Wealthy corporations and individuals are now, and have been, wielding such influence in politics as to nearly overshadow the legitimate authority of the Government and people; therefore

Resolved, That there is an irrepressible conflict now agitating the country, between the monopolists and the industrial interests of the country; that the time has now come for the agricultural classes to assert their rights and enforce their views through the ballot-box.

Resolved, That all corporations under this Government should be subject to legislative control.

Resolved, That the question of railroad tariffs now agitating the people of this and other States, involves issues of the gravest character, and should be settled on principles of soundest law and strictest justice to all parties concerned.

Resolved, That neither the General Assembly nor Congress have any legal right to cede or transfer irretrievably the administrative functions of the Government.

Resolved, That until these principles are recognized as binding by all departments of the Government, we will not cease to press their consideration upon the public.

Resolved, That "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None," shall be our motto.

The Centralia *Sentinel* comments upon the Convention as follows:

The action of the Convention was not entirely harmonious, owing to a deep impression on the minds of many farmers that the dirty finger-marks of political wire-pulling were plainly discerned in the action of the Convention. There appeared to be a strong suspicion that the Convention had been "manipulated" in the interest of a particular person, and the remark was frequently made on the streets, before the Convention assembled, that Mr. Johnson had a sure thing. It is indeed unfortunate, in this primary movement of the farmers for a redress of their grievances, which are really intolerable, and must be removed, that the cut-and-dry process and slate-making should have so readily been developed. The object of the Convention was to choose a candidate on his own merits. It is thought by many of our farmers and farmers' clubs to have culminated in being a machine for registering a nomination dictated by a clique. Whether this impression is right or wrong, it proves that one step at least has been made which does not lead to the front.

Muscatine County, Iowa.

The Central Committee of the Muscatine County Industrial Convention, has issued the following address:

To the Laboring People of Iowa:

When government becomes a burden to the people instead of being their protection, and public officers use their sacred trusts for personal and corrupt ends, it is the imperative duty of every good citizen to take a stand for Reform.

America is now repeating the history of other Republics. They all have been placed in like positions of danger, and when saved it has always been by the heroism and patriotism of the bold yeomanry of the land. When under similar perils the Roman Senate saw the victorious enemy approaching the gates of Rome, and from the dissensions of the various factions in the city, the demoralization of the army, and corruption of the principal citizens, no earthly hope of safety seemed left to Rome, as a last resort it was decided to appoint a Dictator and vest in his hands, for the time, the absolute control of the government. It was a serious question whom to clothe with such unlimited powers. Long they consulted on a course fraught with such momentous consequences. The vote was finally taken. It was decided to place the imperial sceptre in the hands of a poor old farmer. When the deputies of the Senate arrived at his abode to invest him with the robes of office, they found him ploughing in the field, his wife driving the oxen. It proved a fortunate choice for the Roman Republic, for in a short time Cincinnatus hurled the enemy from the Roman territories, reconciled the factions at the Capital, and returned to his farm, laden with honor, but as poor as when he left it. Is there not a lesson in this simple incident of history, pregnant with meaning to us? Have we not a Cincinnatus in our own loved Iowa, in whom we can place our confidence, who will drive our enemies before him, and restore harmony and good government within our own borders?

If we look for safety and reform it must be to the industrial classes, and not to those who eat, drink, and wear, but labor not. These latter can have no sympathy with the grievous burdens now laid upon our industry. And after a long and careful deliberation we have resolved upon an organization of the industrial interests of the State, and we cordially invite all who sympathize with the movement to co-operate with us. We feel that under no circumstances can we trust the old political parties, no matter what platforms they adopt. Platforms are like the Civil-Service Reform system, beautiful in theory, but never intended for practical use. From being often deceived we have become distrustful. We must act for ourselves if we would have reform.

Brother Farmers! We look especially to you to move in this matter. You are the great producing power of the country, and all other industrial interests sympathize with yours. *You know, you feel* how galling is the yoke of the monopolists. You realize that you can put no further confidence in those who have so basely betrayed your interests. We send this Appeal, Greeting, to you in all the counties of this State, trusting in your patriotism, and relying upon your honor to assist in redeeming our State, and purifying its councils and legislation. The only remedy within our reach is the ballot-box. "By that we conquer." But we must act promptly. Our Muscatine County Delegate Convention is called for the last Saturday in May, when we expect to nominate delegates to a State Convention of those who will participate in the movement.

Farmers! Let us be on our guard against those who will attempt to betray our cause and action by political strategy, or by the viler agency of defamation. Nothing will be thought too low by the party organs and politicians to accomplish our humiliation. But these means will not succeed. Some of the most earnest men in the country, irrespective of party, are engaged with us, and are determined to establish the rights of the people. We must have a party based on honesty and purity—one that fathers will not be afraid to bring their sons into, lest they become corrupted—a party that like

"Some tall cliff that rears its noble form,
Swells from the vale, and midway cleaves the storm,
Though round its base the circling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

We appeal to all the laboring interests of the State to co-operate with us. Our interests in this movement are identical. By what other means can we secure our rights and privileges as citizens. It is in vain to think we are a free people, while crushed down with taxation, and corruption reigning over us. With every blessing a kind Providence could bestow—one of the finest and richest farming countries that the sun sheds his genial rays upon—an ample demand for all our productions—one of the most luxuriant crops in store ever gathered in the West—yet before all these blessings we find ourselves on the verge of ruin, with no known or alleged cause of excuse for our situation than the corrupt practices of the politicians, who have used us year after year for their own personal gain, and who have inaugurated a course of extravagance and profligacy whose effects are overshadowing the land with crime and infamy.

Let us act.

Address, for conference,

JOHN F. GURLEY,
Chm. Co. Central Com.

Or, SAMUEL SINNETT, Sec'y.
MUSCATINE, Iowa, May 7, 1873.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

47 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Madison.—Day board $4 per week; also barn to rent; room for 5 horses.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—2 VERY NICELY furnished front rooms to rent, with board, to 4 gentlemen; also day boarders accommodated.

146 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—ONE FURNISHED room with board; suitable for lady and gentleman.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., COR. OF MAY—Alcove suite, furnished or unfurnished, with good board; also other furnished rooms for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ALCOVE SUITE, with board; references required.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADISON-ST.—Everything first-class; terms $2 per day; table board $5 per week.

South Side.

35 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, FURnished and unfurnished, with board; references exchanged.

41 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen with wives, or single gentlemen, with good board, at reasonable rates.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; first-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—FRONT ROOM TO rent, with board, suitable for two gentlemen; also day boarders wanted.

494 WABASH-AV.—NICE ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, with first-class board; also day board. A good barn to rent cheap.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH SMALL FURNISHED ROOM, BY a respectable young lady, employed during the day; must be convenient to business portion of the city. Address, stating location and price, T 31, Tribune office.

LOST.

LOST—$10 REWARD—POCKETBOOK CONTAINing $35 and some receipts with the owner's name on them. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it corner Wells and Pearson-sts., in grocery store.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and Medical Mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—99 YEARS LEASE OF SIX 44 feet, 62 feet north of Randolph-st., east front. Terms of lease, $1,200 per year for two years from last March, and $1,600 per year for balance of term, no reappraisals. Party walls on three sides, a saving of 18 inches of space, and of $3,000 in expense at least. This extraordinary lease can be handsomely improved for $8,000, and be rented without difficulty so as to pay 30 per cent net or more on the little capital required. Bonus required, $6,000. There is no spot in Chicago that will yield so large a return upon so little money, and which must of necessity get better and better every year. There is no lease like it anywhere, nor any vacant property for sale north of Madison-st., on State—the grandest thoroughfare in this city, perhaps in this country. Such an opportunity as this is but seldom presented.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, EXCELlent cellars, bath-room, &c., barn for two horses and one cow, 50 or 100x180 feet of ground, east front on Indiana-av., south of Twenty-third-st. EDWARD W. JONES & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 50x175 FEET ON WAbash-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st. Douglas Place. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF THE VERY choicest lots, south of and adjoining the city limits, at low prices and on very easy terms. The attention of those intending to build is especially called to this elegant property, fronting on Egan and Vincennes-avs., and on South Park and Grand boulevards.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A LARGE LIST OF UNIMproved property to sell, and would invite any parties wishing to purchase to call and investigate before buying. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—A GOOD INVESTMENT—THAT VALuable lot, with a good brick house and three small frame houses, at the junction of Archer-av. and McGregor and Sanger-sts. W. P. JONES, SR., 202 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NO CASH DOWN IF PURCHASER builds—Lots near Drexel Boulevard, also on Warren-av., just outside fire limits. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF STORY FRAME cottage, including lot on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace. Small payment down; balance in monthly payments; 5 years' time. Water on premises and convenient to cars. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 145 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—NO CASH DOWN WHERE PARTY builds—good lots on Warren-av., just outside of fire limits. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A COSY COTTAGE HOME, LOT AND barn, 43 Winchester-av. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON INDIANA-ST., near Diller; cheap, $1,500; easy terms. W. H. PHARE, Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—FIRST-CLASS new house and lot; a bargain for all or half cash; house 2-story, 8 rooms, and alcove, gas, water, cistern, barn for 3 horses and a carriage, situated in that delightful grove and high land on Forty-first-st., between the Boulevards; the street is to be macadamized and otherwise improved this season. Call on owner, J. L. McKEEVER, 133 LaSalle-st., Room 16. Any evening at 37 University-place.

FOR SALE—MY LATE RESIDENCE, NO. 260 Warren-av., brick, 14 rooms, all modern improvements; warmed by steam; brick barn. This is a very desirable place, and will be sold on favorable terms. Immediate possession. Carpets fitted to rooms sold with the house. Apply at my office, No. 156 Washington-st., or present residence, 322 Warren-av., corner Robey-st. GEORGE SCOVILLE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—AT A BARGAIN, 100 foot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.; south front. Inquire 135 South Clark-st. in bank.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL OR TRADE ONE OR five first-class buildings, stone fronts, modern improvements, situated on Park-av., between Wood and Page-sts., for unimproved property or building material. Inquire at my office, 173 Monroe-st. O. P. McKAY.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE AND LOT, EAST front, on Burnside-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth, No. 910.

FOR SALE—5 NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSES ON Park-av., 1½ blocks west of Union Park, very cheap; will be ready for occupation 1st May. Apply to R. FOWLER, 162 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-sts. Parties wishing to build, no money required down; also 5 new homes containing 10 rooms each, $500 cash, balance on terms to suit. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-third-st., 3 story and basement brick houses, 12 rooms, lot 22x125 feet. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS ON West Side, fronting on Division, Leavitt, and Shober-sts., near Wicker Park. Good neighborhood; lots 124 feet deep with sidewalks and city water. Prices, $600, $700, and $1,000. Terms, one-third cash. Warrantee deeds and abstracts of title. A reduction on first cash payment; if required, to those who build this spring. Inquire of F. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, No. 76 Fifth-av.

TO LEASE—LOTS FOR BUILDING ON NORTH State-st., Lincoln-av., Menominee-st., and Michigan-av. S. MEARS, owner, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM OF 229 ACRES, 15 miles from Chicago. Call at 712 West Washington-st. and get full description.

FOR SALE—ACRE-PROPERTY AT A BARGAIN, for subdivision. Also, choice residence property. ALFRED L. SEWELL & CO., Real Estate Dealers, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago, and at Evanston.

FOR SALE—LOT 113X175 FEET ON MADISON-ST., between Oakley and Western-avs. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 1,000 FEET on State and Wabash-av., near Englewood, only $12 per foot. Call quick. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5½ ACRES NEAR DOUGLAS PARK and Douglas Park Boulevard, subdivided into 48 lots. One of the choicest pieces of acre property in the city. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE AND LOT ON McHenry-st., near North Rolling Mills. Cheap and easy terms. Room 8, 77 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON TWENTY-eighth-st., near Wallace, $250 cash, balance on easy terms; price $1,600. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, COTtages on Dayton-st., near Webster-av. Inquire on premises of SCOTT & GAGE.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10,500—NEW HOUSE, STONE front, two-story and basement, 5 marble mantels, 14 rooms, hot and cold water, lot 25x130 to alley, situated on Park-av., near Union Park. Less than cost. Inquire at C. P. McKAY'S office, 173 East Monroe-st., near LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, BRICK basement, on West Jackson-st., near Centre-av., furnace, range, etc; lot 25x125 feet to 40-foot alley. A bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS, $400 AND $500, EASY TERMS. Lots inside of the old city limits, near street cars and omnibus line; high ground; title perfect. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8, and 287 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—BY G. P. BAY, 582 NORTH CLARK: $3,000—House and lease, No. 1 Rucker and Kinzie-sts. $500—4 lots, 25x100 feet, Fullerton-av., West Side. $2,000—Choice 60-acre farm, adjoining Crystal Lake. $4,400—House, barn, and 23 acres, by Dolton Station. $10,000—38⅓ acres, Calumet River and Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OCTAGON-FRONT BRICK residence, 3 stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 29 feet front; excellent location; West Side; $9,500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—1½ STORY COTTAGE AND LOT, CONvenient to Madison-st. cars, $3,500; cottage and lot, Butterfield-st., near Egan-av., $3,000. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—NO MONEY DOWN TO PARTIES building immediately—133x120 feet corner Centre-av. and Tyler-st.; 129 feet corner Vincennes and Egan-avs. This is choice property; will pay a handsome margin to buyer; owner going to Colorado reason for selling. By owner, E. N. HAGERTY, 133 Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—50X125 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Hurlbut-st., 50 feet from Centre. A good horse and buggy will be taken as the first payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE BEST stock farms in Illinois containing 960 acres, all under cultivation, 500 acres in timothy; farm is well improved, large orchard, fine house, cattle barns, 280 acres under fence, corn-cribs for 18,000 bushels. For terms apply to JOHN STILLWELL, Chatsworth, Ill.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL OCTAGON MARBLE house on Michigan-av., only $500 down, long time. S. MEARS, owner, 200 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—A COTTAGE AND LOT, nicely located, near the city, worth about $2,500; to be paid for in monthly payments. Address C 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE AND LOT, neighborhood Thirtieth-st. and Michigan-av., at not over $9,000 cash; possession wanted in August. Address C 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—SITE FOR MANUFACTURING; FOUR or five acres in or contiguous to city. Must be convenient receiving and shipping facilities for freight in bulk and by package. Address CHARLES FOSTER, Gardner House.

WANTED—LOTS! LOTS! LOTS!—WE HAVE A cash customer for good building lots. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RESIDENCE, WORTH FROM $10,000 to $20,000. Will pay part purchase money mortgages, and part cash. Address J. L. MANNING, 72 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!—WE HAVE constant inquiries for acre property; can make quick sales at good prices. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, OR VACANT ground, on West Side. Will give some cash or assume incumbrance, balance in cheap acre property south of city. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH SIDE, east of State-st., on street with sewerage; price, $5,000 or $6,000. EDWARD W. JONES & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

WANTED—A GOOD TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE or comfortable story and a half cottage on the West Side, not west of Paulina-st., or on the South Side not south of Thirtieth-st. Price not to exceed $5,000, and must be a bargain. Party will pay $2,000 cash as first payment. Owners will please apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT NORTH OF TWENty-ninth-st. and east of State, worth $8,000 to $12,000. W. H. PHARE, Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A 7-OCTAVE PIANO, VOSE, MAKER, Boston; overstrung, round corners, stool, and cover for $175, at PROSSER'S, 274 State-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT; THE Smith American organ, with two banks of keys, sixteen stops, and four complete sets of reeds, at 259 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

REMOVAL OF PIANO ROOMS TO 274 STATE-ST., near Van Buren. Pianos to rent and for sale, tuned and repaired; also stored. WM. R. PROSSER.

THE NICHOLSON ORGAN IS RETAILED AT THE manufactory, 63 East Indiana-st. Price $80 to $300.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood. These lots are laid out 50x153 feet on 80 feet streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.

Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.

Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE PIECES OF ACRE property on the line of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in large or small tracts to suit, near stations, and suitable for subdivision.

Three new 2-story frame houses on Harrison-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt-sts.

Two 2-story and basement brick houses, with 75 feet of ground, on South Sangamon-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

10 large lots on Ogden-av., east of Douglas Park.

2 lots on Chicago-av., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. 60 feet between Franklin and Wells-sts., south front.

200 feet fine manufacturing property on Jackson-st., east of Halsted-st. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—PARTIES SEEKing investment will do well to look at an especially good bargain I can offer. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND adjoining Blue Island. Inquire of E. F. McCLINTOCK, Blue Island, Ill.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES GOOD DRY LAND, HIGH state of cultivation, 22 miles from Chicago, on Fort Wayne Railroad, at Hobart; price $25 per acre, payable $10 per month. Office days, Friday and Monday 9 to 3. J. EARLE, owner, Room 3, basement 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—COME UP, OUT OF THE WET, AND get a lot on a hill at Hinsdale. Several left, with houses and without. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
5 acres in Sec. 16, 39, 13. 2 acres in Sec. 1, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—BARGAINS IN 5 and 10-acre tracts, chiefly south of the city. Hyde Park, choice residence property, improved and unimproved, in this attractive suburb. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER, AT A BARGAIN, 15 houses and cottages of from 5 to 10 rooms, in Evanston, North Evanston, and Glencoe, at lower figures than any party can sell for who does not deal exclusively in his own property; you that want houses come direct to me and save the commission; one-fifth down and balance in monthly or yearly payments will buy a house; lots in any of the places named at wholesale prices; lumber furnished those who will build; none need apply who have not a little money. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, Evanston, or 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—7 10-ACRE BLOCKS IN SOUTH Chicago, $500 per acre.
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13, easy terms.
40 acres in Sec. 24, 38, 13, easy terms.
20 lots in Lawndale, on C. B. & Q. R. R., 5 miles from the city.
E. N. BEMENT, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HIGHWOOD—FIRST STATION THIS side Lake Forest; same trains, with more commanding position; commutation, 13 cents. New houses, from $500 to $4,000, small or no payments down; $175 to $600 yearly, including interest. All of the lots are covered with fine old shade trees. Either of houses would rent for more than I ask for them in Chicago, no nearer centre of business by horse-cars than these are by steam. Highwood is acknowledged by all who see it to be the finest natural situation on the lake-shore. Consult your own interest, and go and see property, and see what beautiful property it is. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st. Residence, Highwood.

FOR SALE—DR. HENSHALL'S CHARMING RESidence at Oconomowoc, Wis., known as Sunnybrook, on Lake Fowler, Tudor, Gothic brick house, 40x40 ft., 16 rooms; all modern improvements; brick stable and carriage house; all necessary outbuildings; eight acres. Apply to Dr. J. A. HENSHALL, Oconomowoc, Wis. Refer to Gen. Anson Stager, S. D. Kimbark, Esq., H. H. Shufeldt, Esq., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A DESIRABLE dwelling house of 8 rooms; good brick cellar; furnace; hard and soft water; lot 142x153 feet, ornamented with fruit and shade trees; a comfortable home, and it will be sold at a bargain; only $1,000 cash required. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT RIVER FOREST, ¼ mile west of Oak Park, on track of N. W. Ry., two blocks from depot; all ready for subdivision. J. W. HEDENBERG, Room 4, 99 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—THE BEST AND cheapest lots in the town. C. L. JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—6 7-10 ACRES ON SHERIDAN-AV. (Seventy-ninth-st.), near Auburn Station, on C., R. I. & P. R. R.; beautiful location; can be divided into 50 handsome lots; also, 6-acre block at South Englewood, 1 block from the station, on Halsted-st. EDWARD W. JONES & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES—Several blocks near Vincennes-road Station at Washington Heights. I can give any parties not able to buy large tracts an opportunity to purchase single blocks, at the same price the property is worth by the 100 acres; 10 daily trains. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—FIVE AND TEN YEARS TIME—Choice Hyde Park property. West Side residence property cheap. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON PURCHASE-MONEY NOTES, HOUSES on leased lots and approved collaterals. L. R. CARSWELL, 149 East Madison-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN office; late Jacobs & Co., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables. 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN—I HAVE MONEY TO LOAN upon real estate security in sums not less than $10,000. DAVID FALES, 44 Portland Block.

TO LOAN—3 SUMS: $5,000, $7,000, AND $10,000 ON real estate. T. A. JACKSON, 580 State-st.

TO LOAN—AMOUNTS OF $1,000 OR MORE ON city real estate or improved Illinois farms. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

WE HAVE FUNDS ON HAND, TO LOAN ON REAL estate. We buy and sell real estate, commercial paper, bonds, stocks, local securities, and do a general financial business. J. C. McCORD & CO., 159 Dearborn-st., Portland Block.

$2,200 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. W. M. HOWLAND, 165 Washington-st., Room 24.

$8,000 TO LOAN—AT 10 PER CENT INTEREST, on first-class real estate security. This sum will not be divided. BRYAN LATHROP, 12 Exchange Building.

$8,000 TO LOAN, AT 10 PER CENT INTEREST, on first-class real estate security. This amount will not be divided. BRYAN LATHROP, 12 Exchange Building.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—JUMP-SEAT BUGGIES, PHAETONS, etc., sold at Eastern factory prices, at 10 and 12 West Randolph-st. H. J. EDWARDS.

FAMILY CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, rockaways, from the best makers in the country, at reasonable prices, at 253 and 255 West Randolph-st. G. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—A BASKET PHAETON, ONLY $125, nearly new. Apply Centre-av. stables, near Ann-st.

FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, MANUFACturers of first-class buggies. Factory corner Sedgwick and Division-sts., salesroom 325 State-st. We have on hand a fine assortment and will sell at very low prices.

FOR SALE—MULES, A LARGE, FINE PAIR, AND a fine pair of carriage-horses, bays, 16 hands high, long-tailed, and 2 trotters. W. J. NEELY, Ottawa, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—STYLISH, SQUARE BOX top buggy, first-class in every particular, and but little worn. Call Tuesday at 17 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A HORSE; KIND AND WELL-BROKEN to saddle and harness; phaeton top buggy, nearly new, with harness, for $350. Apply at 49 South Ada-st. in the afternoon.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has for sale or exchange, new and second-hand open and top-buggies, phaetons, business wagons, side-spring Concords; a few good horses, single and double harness; also one span of large mules. Horses, carriages, and buggies to let.

MACHINERY.

COMBINED PLANER AND MATCHERS; FARRAR surfacers; resawing machines; saw arbors. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

ENGINE-LATHES—OVER FIFTY IN STOCK AND more on the way from the East; any one wanting an engine lathe had best see us. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

IRON PLANERS, NEW AND SECOND HAND; bolt-cutters; drills; leather belting. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

SECOND-HAND PORTABLE ENGINES, ONE 8, one 10-horse power, for sale cheap. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER.

STATIONARY ENGINES, ALL SIZES, WITH boilers, for sale by W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is as staple as flour. Particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 177 East Madison-st., Room 10, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, TO sell the cheapest and best chromos. Good agents can make $5 a day. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Market-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN. $30 watch given to all. $10 a day profit. Samples free. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-Hole Cutter and Needle-Threading Thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—HEWITT FLUTING, POLISHing and band-iron combined; flutes any length; selling fast; good pay. Room 15, 179 East Madison-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK AT BRIDGEPORT—RAILROAD facilities, immediate possession. Apply to E. BRAINARD, Room 28 Bryan Block.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH Branch, near Twenty-second-st., 100 ft. on the river by 200 ft. to C. & A. R. R. Apply to HENRY F. ISHAM, office of Isham & Lincoln, Portland Block.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT 150 FEET ON RIVER, just north of Twenty-second-st. bridge, and now occupied by Daniel Bogle as a coal-yard. Apply in basement, northeast corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

TO LEASE—CHEAP—100 FT. OF DOCK FRONT; one of the best locations on North Branch for a coal or wood yard. Inquire at 148 Kingsbury-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES OBTAINED FOR CAUSES. ALL LAW business attended to. Room 3, 347 South Clark-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—BUILDING MATERIALS—WE HAVE on hand coping, doors, window caps, sills, flooring tile, and other artificial stone which will be sold cheap, to close out old stock. Apply at Stone Works, foot North-av.

FOUND.

TAKEN UP—A SORREL MARE. THE OWNER can have her by proving her and paying charges, at the Fifth-av. Stables, corner Taylor-st. and Fifth-av. GEORGE EAGER & BRO., Proprietors.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—BY A PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY, notion, and white goods jobbing-house—A first-class traveling salesman acquainted with the business, and having an established trade. Address, stating amount and location of trade, experience, etc., COX, SMITH & CO., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS finishing furniture, to act as salesman and be useful about store. Apply 664 State-st. E. GOLSTEIN.

Trades.

WANTED—COTTON-MILL HELP AT JONESville, Mich.; an overseer for 80 Whitin looms on plain cotton sheetings. None but a man of steady habits and experience that can bring good recommendations need apply. Also, mule spinners, weavers, and all experienced cotton-mill help can find steady employment at good wages. Apply at 127 State-st., between 9 and 10 a. m., or 5 and 6 p. m. S. D. HASKELL & CO.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE PHOtographic art; a good chance. Call at SMITH'S Gallery, 38 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD COAT-MAKERS; GOOD wages and constant employment guaranteed. Apply to J. H. BARRON, 633 Archer-av.

WANTED—TINSMITH, BOOTMAKER, HARNESSmaker, and blacksmith, to start business at Highwood; splendid opportunity. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—CALCIMINERS; COME PREPARED to work Monday morning to the corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts., Bryant Block.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, SEVERAL FIRST-class coat-makers; steady employment. Call at once at ENGEL & LIVINGSTONE'S, corner Clark and Van Buren-sts.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 MEN TO WORK ON RAILROADS, farms, saw mills, tie-choppers, stone quarries, &c. For transportation and particulars, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark, or 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TEN GOOD SAW-MILL HANDS TO leave to-day; wages, $30 per month; free fare. Call 274 South Water-st. SHAW & CO.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 200 LABORERS for Michigan Northwestern Railroad; wages, $2 per day; 100 for the Canada Southern; all free fare. Apply at 259 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT BOY TO learn telegraphing (tuition free), and attend a cigar and news store. Salary, $10 per month till he learns, and $20 thereafter. Must come recommended. Apply to Cigar and News Stand of Kuhns' Hotel, Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE BUSINESS MAN who can control large consignments or large Eastern orders for grain, can make permanent arrangements with a commission house doing a large business, who would be willing to allow a liberal commission on all business influenced, as long as the engagement continues; unquestionable references given and required. Address in own handwriting with reference, T 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, CITY AND COUNTRY; good pay; new articles; sell fast to the ladies; 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—A FOREMAN WHO UNDERSTNDS the rag and paper business. Inquire in the rag-shop, No. 10 Taylor-st., near State; pay good wages.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN EVERY CITY AND town in the West; $10 a day guaranteed. Samples free. A. M. RICHARDSON, 146 East Madison-st.

WANTED—THIS FORENOON, ONE GENTLEMANly canvasser; a good position. BRADLEY & CO., 772 Carroll-st.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—20 ACTIVE MEN WITH $5 CAPITAL; big pay; light work. 178 West Washington-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—10 GOOD, ACTIVE MEN TO ENGAGE in a good-paying, legitimate business. Call and investigate. JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL MEN FOR THE COTY, TO sell an article well known, that pays well. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 15 TO 17 YEARS TO help in a small family. 25 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—AT 548 WABASH-AV., A COMPETENT dining room girl. Come prepared to stay.

WANTED—AT 519 MONROE-ST., A GERMAN OR Swede girl, for general housework; also a girl 14 or 15 years, to take charge of baby.

WANTED—AT 1134 PRAIRIE-AV., TO COOK, wash and iron, in a private family; Scandinavian preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 47 South Halsted-st. Wages liberal.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND THREE GIRLS for general housework; wages $5. Apply at 43 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. Apply at once at 50 Twenty-fourth-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO MACHINE GIRLS FOR COATS and three girls for hand work. Apply 143 Noble-st.

WANTED—20 FIRST-CLASS SHIRT MAKERS, NO others need apply. WEBBER & HARKIN, 89 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FOR DRESSMAKING, 1 GOOD HAND. Apply at 310 South Clark-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER. INQUIRE M, 480 South Halsted-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—25 GIRLS FOR HOTELS, RESTAUrants, and private families. Inquire at new Intelligence Office, No. 149 North Illinois-st., between Clark and LaSalle, opposite Boston Dye House.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—2 PRACTICAL WEAVERS (WOMEN) on power looms. A. G. GARFIELD & CO., 239 and 241 Lake-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—SCRUB GIRLS AND dish-washers at St. Julien Restaurant, Nos. 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE PORK HOUSE FOR SALE, IN THE CITY of Louisiana, Pike Co., Missouri, 117 miles above St. Louis, on the Mississippi River, with all the necessary arrangements for the pork business, smoke-house, etc., with three acres of ground attached. This is a rare chance for any party desirous of going into the pork and provision business, as the surrounding country is well stocked with hogs, and a ready market for the sale of the product either in St. Louis or Chicago. For further particulars, apply to GILBERT PRYOR & CO., Provision Brokers, No. 156 East Washington-st.

A PARTY HAVING $5,000 CAN JOIN THE ADvertiser in the manufacture and sale of an article used in every family and secured by the United States Government. Call or address Room 24, KUHNS' Hotel, Dearborn-st.

GROCERY FOR SALE—THE OLDEST AND BEST family grocery on the South Side, between Twenty-second-st. and Hyde Park. Business $50,000 a year. Has a fine lot of paying customers. No bonus asked. Parties are going into the manufacturing business. Address GROCERS, care P. O. Carrier No. 45.

HOTEL ON PROMINENT THOROUGFARE THAT pays from $500 to $800 per month for sale. Price, $8,000; half cash. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

SALOON FOR SALE IN A GOOD PART OF THE city, very cheap for cash; a splendid chance. Call at 137 Twenty-second-st.

THE BEST BARBER SHOP FOR SALE, WITH gents' furnishing goods and cigar store, with three and a half years' lease; established six years. For particulars address T 59, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A NICE RESIDENCE AT IRVING Park worth $6,500 to trade for North Side unimproved property.

162 acres adjoining Norwood Park to trade for well-improved business property; will pay some cash or assume incumbrance.

A. LIMBERG & CO.,
172 Washington-st., corner Fifth-av., Room 3.

TO EXCHANGE—MAYWOOD—GOOD HOUSE AND 10 lots. Some cash and dry goods or land; mean business. Kuhns' European Hotel. COLORADO

TO EXCHANGE—WE HAVE SEVERAL GOOD pieces of improved property on our books that we will exchange for other property. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Dealers, 188 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, and furniture, 3 farms in Mason County, Ill., all under a good state of cultivation, near market and railroad—one farm of 115 acres, one of 244 acres, and one of 335 acres. Also a fine new dwelling house and 2 lots in the City of Peoria, Ill., with all modern improvements. The titles are perfect. All worth $30,000 cash. Will trade part or all. Address Box 1442, Peoria, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—A FINE brick house in Jersey City, worth $15,000. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO LOTS ON SOUTH CANAL-st., near Harrison; will exchange for house and lot or good farm within 60 miles of Chicago; also some choice lots on State-st. to exchange for improved city property. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY ONE HAVING A DIAMOND OR WATCH IN pawn can find a cash buyer by addressing C 96, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTS' CAST OFF clothing; old gold and silver, and every description of personal valuables. Address ABRAHAM WILKINS' Money Loan Office, 752 State-st. between Fourteenth and Fifteenth-sts.

FLENTYE & CURRAN, MERCHANT TAILORS, have removed to their old corner of Kinzie and Wells-st.

GENUINE BANNOCKBURN TWEEDS, ALL COLors, made to order in suits for $25. At GRANGER'S, 128 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

GLOVE AND MITTEN DIES—MANUFACTURED by WM. SEVERIN, 332 North Carpenter-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—STORAGE, FOR 150 TO 300 BARRELS lubricating oil, near P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. preferred. Address P & D, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—TEAMS TO GO WITH THE ARMY and Navy Colony, Wednesday. Good wages, plenty of work, free homes to all, fine healthy climate, rich soil. Best chance ever offered. H. B. STEVENS, 169 Madison-st., Room 3.

W. MURRAY, THE CELEBRATED STEEL DIE Sinker, 900 Clark-st., is Irish.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LOW, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR ALmost anything convertible into cash, a judgment in Circuit Court of Coles County, Ill. Address T 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO ST. LOUIS, price $7. Apply at 107 West Adams-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE WHEREabouts of my brother, Charles W. Smith, who was in Chicago in August, 1872. Any person sending information will be liberally rewarded by addressing A. H. SMITH, care F. Smith & Co., 22 South Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF GEORGE HOSKIN, from Bowmanville, Canada. Address GEORGE HOSKINS, 261 North Wells-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 years old; had 5 years' experience in the retail drug business; good knowledge of bookkeeping. Address C 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING AGENT for a grocery, tea, or tobacco house, or shipping clerk, assistant bookkeeper and collector; good references. Address J A, 141 South Leavitt-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER IN A jobbing house; best of references as to character and ability can be given. Address T 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A POSITION IN A NO. 1 commission house; can command good trade in southwest Iowa and northwest Missouri; a house that handles grain and country produce preferred; and a house that party can work into an interest; best of references given and required. Address "M," St. Jo, Mo.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS A plate printer; 5 years' experience; best of references. Address T 51, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, HE is first-class coachman; she as cook or laundress. Best city reference. Address C 100, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN lumber business; no objection to go to the country. References given. Address E 9, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND-GIRL, OR nurse-girl and sewing. Call Monday and Tuesday, at 172 Cottage Grove-av. References given.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND-WORK IN a private family by a young girl who thoroughly understands it. Call, or address, at 273 Cottage Grove-av., in the rear.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN as nurse for one or two children; can make their clothing; no objection to traveling. Address S. M., 230 Lake-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—385 WABASH-AV., FEW doors south of Post-Office—Mrs. Balkam in attendance to furnish good help. If more convenient, orders can be left at my residence, 148 West Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AT THE SCANDINAvian-German Intelligence Office—For first-class servant girls, in Chicago and the country, in hotels, restaurants, laundries, boarding-houses and private houses; don't fail to give us a call, and remember our number is 80 Milwaukee-av. Mrs. DUSKE'S Intelligence Office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, 186 WALnut-st.; also cottage and good lease for sale or exchange. ELA & PARKER, 154 Washington-st., Room 38.

TO RENT—A LARGE DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE OF 40 rooms, suitable for furnished rooms or boarding-house, in first-class locality; rent moderate. Address S 49, Tribune office.

TO RENT—No. 191 ELLIS-AV.—3-STORY AND basement stone front; water and gas; bath room, and very near horse and steam cars. Three good houses at Hyde Park, near steam cars. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 82 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN GOOD LOCATIONS, cheap to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID PLACE, 982 SOUTH Dearborn-st., corner Thirty-ninth-st., 6 rooms, pantry, closets, &c. Room in barn for horse. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, up-stairs.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front residence, 11 rooms, 1026 Wabash-av. Inquire of FERD. W. PECK, Room 8, Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—THIRTEEN-ROOM HOUSE, MODERN improvements, partly furnished if desired, on West Washington-st., near Oakley. Apply at Room 8, 77 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, COMpletely furnished, 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms and bath-room; all modern improvements; also barn. No. 181 Twenty-first-st. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE ALL COMPLETE 847 WARren-av. just west of C. & E. R. R.; modern improvements, most desirable house, and cheapest rent west of Western-av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—A NICE 2-STORY HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, modern improvements, etc., No. 1121 Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. Inquire at Room 22 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY AND ENGlish basement brick dwelling, with all modern improvements, No. 8 South Sheldon-st., between West Washington and Randolph, fronting Union Park.

TO RENT—10-ROOM COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS ON each floor; nicely furnished; furniture for sale; near Lincoln Park. For particulars apply to HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, 621 SECOND-st., corner Robey. Rent, $25. Inquire of F. H. HENRY, 329 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH ALL MODern improvements, 10 rooms, handsomely furnished, near Ellis Park, for the summer, to first-class tenant, with best of references. Rent, $100 per month. Inquire of owner, at 164 Randolph-st., Room 4.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE HOUSE AND LOT AT Glencoe, near the lake shore, 18 miles from Chicago, 4 minutes' walk from depot; situation high and healthful; schools, church; neighborhood and surroundings delightful; cars to Chicago by the year low; will sell cheap. Inquire of F. W. NEWHALL, corner Lake and Canal-sts.

TO RENT—WOODLAWN, HOUSE NEAR THIS Station, furnished or unfurnished. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished to gentlemen without board. 104 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—THREE LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, on suite or single, for gentlemen only. 12 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—IN BRICK BLOCK CORNER OF RANdolph and Carpenter-sts., in suites of 3 rooms each, $30 and $35 per month; suitable for house-keeping. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—384 MICHIGAN-AV.—14 ROOMS, NEWly papered and painted, fully furnished, or to rent unfurnished, or for sale. WM. J. BARNEY, No. 163 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 1062½ Wabash-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.

TO RENT—ROOM FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, GOOD neighborhood, second floor, gas and water. 311 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, A SUITE OF 6 rooms; gas, water, and water-closets, suitable for housekeeping, 236 West Madison-st. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHed, first floor, on suite or single, No. 151 Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS AND closets, newly painted and papered. 543 State-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman and lady; also unfurnished room and a small furnished room for single gentlemen. Gas and bath-room in the house. Inquire at 199 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—SUITE OF OFFICES, CONVENIENTLY arranged, with vault, etc. Apply on premises, Room 22, 162 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME STORE IN BRICK building in Rockford, Ill.; centre of business, 22x80; dry-goods, clothing, or boot and shoe business preferred; $500 per year. Address ANTON SCHICKER, Rockford, Ill.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS NOS. 119, 121, 123, 125, 127 State-st., near Eighteenth-st.; rent only $50 per month. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE STORE, SIZE 25X75, in marble-front building, northwest corner of Lake and Union-sts. Rent, $75 a month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—CORNER ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, 40x38, in Orpheus Hall Building, corner Lake and Peoria-sts., well lighted and ventilated, suitable for society or light manufacturing purposes. W. H. PHARE, Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH floors, with power and elevator, 148 Clark-st., near Madison. Apply at SCHWEIZER'S Coffee-House.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES, NORTHWEST corner of LaSalle and Adams-sts. R. SCHLOESSER, basement, 210 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD STORE, 867 STATE-ST., corner of Harmon-court. Suitable for dry goods, groceries, hardware, clothing, etc.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT on South Side by a substantial business firm, suitable for a general jobbing trade. Nothing fancy needed in finish or rent; would like it between State and LaSalle, on Monroe, Adams, or Jackson, or on or near South Water-sts. Persons having, or about to build such, will hear of a good permanent tenant by addressing, with particulars, &c., T 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BARN, WITH ROOM FOR 10 horses and 5 or 6 wagons, feed, &c., east of Aberdeen and North of Harrison-st. Address F. J. RUTH, 85 and 87 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES—WE HAVE NUmerous applications for houses from good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—WEST SIDE OFfice of NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when required.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—NORTH SIDE OFfice, No. 194 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments; open evenings.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 254 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 328 West Madison-st.; will remove about May 1, 1873, to 155 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER and tailor, with $1,000 or more, to take an interest in a clothing business (including hats, caps, furnishing goods, &c.), well established, and doing a good paying trade; a good opening to increase the business by adding more stock and merchant tailoring; in one of the best manufacturing towns in Illinois. For particulars address, giving references, B X, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTEREST in a woolen mill; extraordinary inducements to a person of experience and some cash, or other capital. Address P. O. Box 47.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000; BUSINESS well established; pays well; have more than one can do; must be a good business man, and ready for business at once. 127 South Clark-st., Room 38.

ALL FOR LOVE.

Two Are Company, but Three Are Not.

A Young Man Shoots His Inconstant Lady-Love.

The comparative quiet which has existed in criminal matters during the past two weeks was broken yesterday by an attempted murder and a serious stabbing affray. The latter possesses nothing new or startling, but the former being an affair wherein a jealous lover sought to snatch from the arms of his rival the woman they both loved, taking her life, presents a phaze of human character which is hardly capable of intelligent solution, since lovers generally desire to care very tenderly for the objects of their loves. But the anomlay has at intervals transpired of a lover shooting his long-cherished one, because (and oftentimes in her wisdom) she became faithless to him and preferred another, and after committing the glorious deed, running off to hide, and Chicago yesterday produced just such an anamoly. The parties to the affair are Annie Keenan a young and very pretty girl, of 17 summers, two young men, named James Brady and John Buckley. The scene of

THE SHOOTING

was the house of the father of the girl, on Winter street, just west of the Transit House, at the Stock Yards.

About seven months have passed away since Brady, who is a carpenter by profession, but who, it is said, does not handle the tools of his trade very much, first met Annie Keenan. With him it was love at first sight, and, unlike hearts that are easily impressed, his affection grew as their knowledge of each other was extended. Miss Annie

POSSESSED MANY CHARMS,

and charmed twice their number whenever she appeared in company. It is always disagreeable to be in love with a popular girl. No young fellow ever felt the situation other than vexatious. So it has been with James Brady. Old shoes and ease were not component parts of his nature when Miss Annie smiled for some one else. At such times a monster, whose raiment is commonly supposed to be green in color, would put anger in his heart, devilish purposes in his mind, and

FIRE IN HIS EYES;

and as Annie did receive attention from others and would not limit the circle of her association, so that she would be ever walking around James Brady, this young man has been, during the past seven months, a most unhappy and wretched being. It is said that he has threatened to commit suicide, which would certainly have been a much braver and more manly deed than that which he attempted to accomplish last night.

IF IT IS TRUE

that love prompts such deeds as James Brady committed last night, then the idea that love is the most selfish of passions is sustained, and the less of love we have the better we shall be.

BRADY HAS ENDURED

very much, it is said, as Annie has been a great coquette. But they have made some progress. James has persisted and Annie resisted, but the former won for some time. Indeed, she partially consented to be his wife, but James spoiled all that by demanding that she receive no attention from anybody else It was on this score that the shooting was done. The strongest rival has been a young man named Buckley. It was known to Brady that Buckley went out yesterday afternoon with Annie. This so exasperated him that he resolved it should not be repeated. Accordingly, yesterday evening, about 9 o'clock, he went to the house of his once prospective father-in-law, and, without knocking, burst into the parlor. On a sofa sat the two that had raised the devilish purpose in his mind. Glancing furtively around, he asked Miss Annie if she was out walking in the afternoon

WITH THAT MAN,

pointing to Buckley. Annie said she was. Brady then asked her which of them she thought most of. The girl promptly answered that Buckley was her favorite. Whereupon Brady quickly drew a revolver from his breast and fired two shots at her, both of which took effect in the vicinity of the heart. The girl fell in the arms of her acknowledged lover, cold and insensible. Brady did not say a word, but rushed out of the house. He, however, did not at

ONCE GO AWAY,

but lingered around a few minutes. When asked what he was going to do, he replied that he did right, and would surrender himself to-day. At an early hour this morning the girl was very low and not expected to live. She is only about 17 years old, and is spoken of as a respectable and amiable girl. It is believed that Brady has left the city. He is a heavy-set man, with swarthy complexion and black whiskers on his chin, and is gruff in his manner and speech.

THOSE SPIKED QUADRANGULARS.

How a Frightful Tragedy May Be Prevented.

Whether it will happen within a week, or a month, or even a year, no one can tell, but there is no doubt that some day or other either Judge Booth's or Judge Porter's Courts, or both, will be the scene of a sanguinary, eviscaratory tragedy, followed by a Coroner's inquest. In the floor of each room is a large skylight round which is raised an iron guard, about three feet high, from the top rail of which bustle, at regular two-inch intervals, sharp-pointed spikes, the tout ensemble of the thing reminding one of the more horrible pictures in Fox's Book of Martyrs, and suggesting the terrors of the Grand Inquisition. To make certain of a fatal accident as soon as possible, the cocoa-nut matting is ingeniously torn into shreds, which catch the feet of the unwary and jerk him towards the formidable *cheveaux de frise*. Already some minor accidents have resulted therefrom. One day last winter a juror slipped in close proximity to the skylight, and, to save himself from falling through and hurting the clerks below, he, with laudable self-abnegation, clutched spasmodically at the spikes, two of which went through his hand, while a third ran up his thumb, severing the sinew, and permanently disabling it. Later on, an intoxicated citizen fell prone upon the spikes; but it was winter-time, and his three overcoats, two pea-jackets, and a multiplicity of vests and underclothing saved him from impalement, and the struggling mass was hoisted from danger by the minute-clerk and the bailiff. Still later and still sadder, a *Times* reporter had his pocket ripped open by an evil-intentioned spike, and the floor was instantly strewn with choice extracts from the *faceiae* columns of third-class Rocky Mountain weeklies, with which he was about to get up impromptu flashes of wit and merriment, with the more prurient details of notorious divorce cases, and a commutation ticket issued by a southerly Fourth avenue eating-house. Ladies' mantles have been ruined by the hundred, while every day one or more of the spikes are found to be adorned with waving strips of vari-colored cloth, ripped from the flying tails of hurrying lawyers' overcoats. Take them altogether, these spiked quadrangulars are very dangerous institutions, and ought to be abolished, and the Judges in whose courts they are placed should not treat them with indifference, for the most upright Judge in the world is not proof against an occasional fall, and anybody pretending to be a judge must confess that to have a tumble stopped half way by a thickly-spiked iron-railing, would be apt to be followed by disagreeable results, somewhat similar to those experienced by the suicidal disciples of hari-kari.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Yesterday afternoon, during the absence of the occupant, the room of C. E. McDougall, on Third avenue, near Harrison street, was broken into, and $100 worth of clothing purloined.

Yesterday morning, the dead body of a young female babe was found near the Four-Mile House, in a pile of rubbish, which had been deposited there during last week. The Coroner will investigate the case to-day.

The ninth annual meeting of the Illinois Dental Society will occur at Rock Island, commencing on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock. At 3 o'clock on the same day there will be a joint meeting of the Illinois and Iowa Societies for the discussion of subjects.

Great excitement was produced at the entrance of Green's Garden last evening by the onset of a gang of youthful ruffians upon a harmless peanut vender. A mob of not less than 200 lawless boys and young men collected in less than two minutes and drove respectable people from the street. There was no policeman in sight.

On Wednesday evening the West Side Mutual Amateur Base-Ball Club organized for the ensuing season. The playing nine will be: R. Dennis, Captain and first base; J. Dennis, pitcher; W. Spink, catcher; R. Johnston, short stop; M. Halpin, second base; J. Riley, third base; J. Wilson, left field; J. Parenteau, centre field; O. Bartlett, right field. Communications addressed to H. D. Jennings, Secretary, will receive prompt attention.

The fair to be given by the Rev. Father Campbell, at Burlington Hall, during the week, will commence this evening. The fair dames of Hyde Park have promised to be present, and will aid in securing, by their smiles, importunities, and winning ways generally, the powerful dollars of their patrons.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember the shooting of a burglar at Newtown, Long Island, on April 5. Before he died the desperado refused to give his name, but it is subsequently found to have been John Murphy. It is said that in a robbery committed in this city, five or six months ago, one of his band was shot, and, believing that he was dying, betrayed his associates. Murphy was familiar with every variety of crime forbidden in the decalogue, and his death is a blessing to law-abiding persons. He leaves a wife and two children in Wisconsin.

Aurora has had a sensation. Last Friday a young fellow named Edward Clancy, aged 17, induced a young girl aged 16, named Lizzie Loiselle, to run away with him, to that Mecca of runaway girls, this very city of Chicago. The two had been cultivating a tender relation for some time, and as the parents of both were opposed to the thing, it is supposed that they came here to consummate it and make it everlasting. The father of the girl is in the city searching for her, and if this paragraph should be read by her, she will be informed that he is reconciled to the match, and will gladly receive them both to his home.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

Unprovoked Assault by a Party of Roughs.

Yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock, a party of roughs assaulted three young men, named Peter, Patrick, and Frank Dolan, on Centre avenue, near Rebecca, and, in the scuffle which ensued, the latter was seriously stabbed in the right side. The following account of the affair was related to a TRIBUNE reporter by the wounded man, last evening: About 1 o'clock the Dolan party went into Fuerlong's saloon, on Centre street, near Catherine, to get a drink. While standing at the bar, a rough-looking fellow bantered Frank Dolan to sing. Frank, being a warbler of some local distinction, sustained his reputation by accepting the banter. The crowd became very merry, and did not separate for some time. The Dolan party were the first to go out. After leaving the saloon, they crossed over to the opposite side of the street, where they were shortly joined by the other party. Frank Dolan, the wounded man, started east on Centre avenue, when he was requested to come back by the roughs, and renew the singing. He refused, and walked on, and was shortly afterward joined by his companions. The rough, followed them, and at Rebecca street made an assault on them. In the scuffle, which lasted some time, Frank Dolan was stabbed three times in the right side and once in the forehead. His assailant at once ran off, and the others were more than matched by his companions. The injured man was carried to his home, No. 141 Johnson street, and attended by Dr. Root, who was subsequently dismissed and Dr. McKay called in. The wounds are very serious, but it is believed will not prove fatal.

Sergt. O'Donnell, with his usual promptness, went in pursuit of the assassins, as soon as he received word of the affair. From the description of them, he arrested three well-known roughs, named Mike Kelley, Robert Riley, and Peter Yore. The two former have been employed in the *Inter-Ocean* office. Yesterday morning Peter Dolan identified Riley as one of the assaulting party, and, as Riley and Yore were found together, secreted in a barn, it is believed the right parties have been caught. At a late hour last night Dolan, who is a single man, was easy, and believed to be improving.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Harriet Ryan Fowler.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EVANSTON, Ill., May 11.—Mrs. Harriet Ryan Fowler, the mother of Dr. Charles H. Fowler, President of the Northwestern University, Mrs. Jennie Willing, of Rockford, and Dr. H. R. Fowler, of Chicago, died at the residence of the former, to-day, at 3 o'clock p. m., in her 72d year. The deceased was a lady of fine qualities and of an irreproachable character. She has been a resident of this State for many years, early in life having moved with her husband to the West and settled in Kendall County. Although her residence in Evanston has been short, yet she leaves many friends, and her death has cast a shadow over the community. Services will take place at the residence of President Charles H. Fowler, corner of Chicago avenue and University place, to-morrow, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock p. m. The remains will be conveyed to the family burial-place, near Newark, Kendall County, Ill., where they will be interred with the customary rites.

MARCELLUS B. SMITH.

The recent decease of Marcellus B. Smith, Esq., an old and prominent citizen of Chicago, seems to deserve more than a passing notice. Mr. Smith was one of the early pioneers, having come to this city in 1837, and settled, with his brothers, about eleven miles northwest, on the beautiful ridge upon which the Village of Norwood is located. A few years afterward he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued for a quarter of a century, retiring with a competence, and devoting the latter years of his life to the encouragement of education and the pursuit of intellectual investigation. He was at his country residence in Woodstock, McHenry County, when he was stricken with the disease (apoplexy) which terminated his earthly career. He was for many years one of the Trustees and Treasurer of Douglas University. He was a man of spotless integrity, of dignified presence, and of genial disposition, and, in the refinement and elevation of his character, truly earned "the grand old name of gentleman." He was buried on Monday, the 5th of May, in the quiet cemetery of Norwood, within a few rods of the spot where he entered upon the great responsibilities of the work of his life nearly forty years ago,—a work so nobly rounded, though so sadly closed.

DEAD BODY FOUND IN THE RIVER.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning Charles Thalstorn, a tender at the Randolph street bridge, observed the dead body of a man floating in the river near the east bank. He at once informed Officer Thomas Condon of the discovery, and, with his assistance, the body was pulled out of the water. It was much decomposed, and had evidently been in the water some weeks. The dress was that of a respectable man, and consisted of light striped pantaloons, a dark vest, and a brown coat. There was a tuft of sandy hair at the chin. Besides $1.80 in currency, there was found in one of the pockets of his vest a card, upon one side of which was written "T. Cahill, No. 125 East Van Buren street," and on the other "Mr. Dilson, No. 167 Morgan." No marks of violence were found on the body, which was taken to the Morgue to await the action of the Coroner.

JUBILEE NOTES.

The official announcement of the Jubile Management speaks for itself in another column too fully to need comments. Yesterday letters were received from Gov. Carpenter, of Iowa, and other distinguished invited guests, expressing full sympathy with the approaching occasion.

PERSONAL.

Daniel Mackay, of Liverpool, is at the Gardner House.

Dr. John W. Wheeler, of Dover, N. H., is at the Sherman House.

Gov. Morris and the Hon. Mr. Howard, from Manitoba, are at the Sherman House.

Lucca left the Gardner House, yesterday, for Milwaukee. Kellogg leaves to-morrow.

The Hon. J. G. Blain, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, is at the Sherman House.

Justice Gamble and son, of Williamsport, Pa., are at the Sherman House. The Judge is a large owner of real estate in this city.

Con Maguire, of St. Louis; Robert Read, New York; E. H. Freeman, Boston; Henry F. Smith, New York; John R. Holmes, St. Louis; Alfred Joel, New Jersey, are at the Gardner House.

Steamer Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—The steamer Friendship, with three barges in tow, struck the bridge at Hannibal, Mo., yesterday, and was so badly wrecked that after floating about 200 yards she sunk. No lives lost.

The Horse Thief's Latest Dodge.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—On Friday, at Wapekoneta, at the instance of George W. Hood, of Butler County, John Lawler was arrested and brought to Hamilton on a charge of horse-stealing and barn-burning. He acknowledges his guilt, his mode of operation being to pick up old worthless horses grazing on the commons, steal good horses from barns at night, put old horses in their places, set the barn on fire, and leave. About a dozen barns have been burned in Butler County in this way in the last six months. Mr. Hood detected the trick by examining the shoes of the horses and tracing them to old broken-down horses, that had been put in the barn and burned. He had lost by theft six horses, and the same number of old ones had been put in his barn, and the barn was then burned.

THE INDIAN CONTRACTS.

Strange Awards by the Indian Commission—Alleged Partiality and Favoritism.

From the New York Sun, May 9.

The awards of contracts for Indian supplies were made on Saturday last. The bids were closed on the 29th of April, and the intervening time is supposed to have been taken up in the careful examination of the various bids and the responsibility of the bidders. The Commission consisted of Mr. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Mr. G. H. Stuart, Mr. Robert Campbell, Mr. John V. Farwell, and Mr. W. E. Dodge, the whole Commission being under the supervision of Mr. B. R. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. To these were added Mr. Felix R. Brunot and Mr. Nathan Bishop, Commissioners of Contracts for the Delivery of Supplies to the Indians.

The competition for these contracts was very spirited. The entire amount of contracts was over $1,500,000, to secure which there was naturally something of a scramble. Bidders were present in person, or by agents, from Nevada, Nebraska, Kansas, and most of the Territories. These men had traveled from 1,500 to 2,500 miles each in order to secure contracts, and every one of them brought with him the means for giving ample and most satisfactory security for the performance of whatever contract he might undertake.

The supplies to be furnished consist mainly of beef (on the hoof), bacon, flour, coffeee, brown sugar, soap, salt, saleratus, and plug tobacco. There are thirteen agencies to be supplied, which require supplies differing in quantity according to the number of Indians claimed to be under the immediate charge of each. For instance, the Whetstone, Grand River, and Red Cloud Agencies, the three largest under the Indian Bureau, require each 5,000,000 pounds gross weight of beef cattle, on the hoof; 300,000 pounds bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month; 1,200,000 pounds XX flour, or 100,000 pounds per month; 100,000 pounds coffee, green; 200,000 pounds best brown sugar; 12,000 pounds plug tobacco, in boxes; 25,000 pounds best brown soap, in boxes; 5,000 pounds saleratus, in boxes.

On the other hand the Blackfeet Agency calls for only 8,000 pounds of coffee (green); 12,000 pounds best brown sugar; 3,000 pounds best brown soap, in boxes; 3,000 pounds salt, fine, in barrels; 3,000 pounds plug tobacco, in boxes. There were also bids for transportation, as the articles are to be delivered at certain central points, and thence transported to the several outlying agencies.

The competition among the Western men for beef on the hoof and transportation is always particularly lively, for the reason that those two items fall more immediately within their special dealings. But there is never any lack of rivalry in every branch of the business.

When the Commissioners met to open their bids it was found that there were no less than 151 propositions. A number of persons had, however, bid on more than one article, so the number of different bidders was probably about 60. After a week of consultation, in which it is charged, there was a great deal of "addition and division" done, and a great deal of "silence" promised, the awards were made public, and the Commission instantly dissolved and separated, in order it would seem to cut off all chance of appeal or remonstrance on the part of certain ones who deemed themselves wronged by the awards. Certain influential men from the far West, who came here with the means to guarantee by the most unquestionable money bonds their ability to carry out any contract they might make, do not hesitate to boldly charge glaring partiality and favoritism in the giving out of the various contracts.

They say that not only was the grossest preference shown to certain friends of the Commissioners in cases where the bids were tied as to amount, by invariably giving them the contracts in full, instead of dividing them between the two, as fairness and justice required; but the charge is boldly made, and is supported by figures, that in several instances the lowest bidders were entirely ignored, and their bids thrown out, while the awards were made at a much higher figure to the friends of the immaculate Indian Ring. And this was done in a purely arbitrary manner, no pretence being made that the lowest bidders were not perfectly responsible, no exception whatever being taken to their indorsers, but the thing being simply carried with a high hand, and all reasons for the action refused.

A gentleman from Omaha states that he put in a bid to furnish 10,000,000 pounds of beef on the hoof at $2.72 per hundred; his bid was thrown out, and the contract awarded to a special friend of one of the Board at $2.72½. Only a difference of half a cent a pound, it is true, but then half a cent a pound on 10,000,000 is $50,000, which somebody divides, and somebody else has to pay. No pretence was made that the lowest bidder was not able to abide by his contract. Indeed, he was prepared to give security on his various bids to the amount at half a million of dollars, but as he evidently didn't understand "division," he was counted out.

In another instance many thousands of pounds of bacon were awarded to the favored friend of one of the Board at 10½ cents a pound, to be delivered at Kansas City, when another bidder offered to deliver it at the Red Cloud Agency, where it was wanted, for 12 cents a pound. Now this bacon has to be transported from Kansas City to Cheyenne 600 miles by rail, then 130 miles by wagon to Red Cloud, the transportation costing 2½ cents a pound, besides the "shrinkage," which is a trifle over 5 per cent. This is a loss of 15,000 pounds of bacon, which, at 13 cents, its value at Red Cloud, is $195,000, which makes another nice little sum to divide. The lowest bidder had agreed to deliver the bacon at Red Cloud, full weight, for precisely the same price that Uncle Sam's economical Commissioners pay their friend and favorite, and then have 15,000 pounds "shrinkage."

A well known contractor from Leavenworth offered to deliver beef on the hoof at any or all of the agencies at an average price of $2.45, but his bids were unceremoniously shut out, and the contract awarded to others at from $2.72½ to $2.76½. Yet he was able to justify in the amount of a million of dollars, and to furnish any security that might be required that he would fulfill his bargain.

At the rooms of the Commissioners there were last Saturday between forty and fifty bidders who, although they had offered to take the contracts for less money than those who actually secured them, were shut out of the game entirely. Many of these were men who had traveled many thousands of miles to get these contracts, which they can execute better than any others because of their knowledge of the business and the country.

These men assert that the favoritism has been so barefaced and palpable that they anticipate no difficulty in having the whole thing ripped up, and the contracts again thrown open to the lowest bidders. Accordingly a large delegation of those who were so unceremoniously ignored by the Commissioners, having collected full statements of facts and figures, started on Monday night for Washington to lay the matter before Secretary Delano. Their array of figures is so strong that any honest Secretary must be convinced that there has been unfair dealing somewhere. If Delano belongs to that class he will redress whatever wrong has been done, and save to the United States tens and perhaps hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The DesMoines Valley Railroad Case.

From the DesMoines (Iowa) Register, May 9.

The case of the foreclosure of the second mortgage bonds of the DesMoines Valley Road, to be tried at the approaching special term of the Polk County Circuit Court, probably involves a larger amount of money than any other cause ever before set for trial in an Iowa court. The second mortgage bonds are for $4,690,000. They are secured by a first mortgage on the road from DesMoines to Fort Dodge, and by a second mortgage on the road from DesMoines to Keokuk. The suit is brought by the Trustees of the owners of the bonds, Messrs. Gillman & Cowdry, of New York. The latter, we believe, is President of the road. Messrs. Gatch, Wright & Runnells represent the plaintiffs, and Grant & Smith, of Davenport, assisted by Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, represent the first mortgage bondholders, who ask for the foreclosure of their mortgage at the same time. This first mortgage amounts to $2,310,000.

Each of the mortgages bears interest at the rate of 8 per cent, and is due—principal and interest—whenever the Company fail to pay the interest. None of the interest has ever been paid.

In addition to the two classes of bondholders above named, the Illinois Telegraph Company; the Des Moines River Navigation Company; Flynn, Marcy & Company, were made defendants in the original suit. There are also several other creditors that may yet be included at their own request.

The aggregate amount of judgments and claims against the railroad company, outside of the mortgages, represented in the action for foreclosure, is about $125,000. One of the delicate points to be decided at the hearing of the cause, will be the position these claims will occupy in the distribution of the proceeds of the sale. At first glance it would seem that the mortgage would be sufficient to hold all the money, only the road should be sold for more than enough to satisfy them—of which there is no prospect. But some of the claims are said to be in the nature of a mechanic's lien, and still others of some other character that might reasonably be deemed a bar to their refusal, all of which, aside from the vast monetary issues involved, will make the case full of interest.

In still another way will the cause excite attention. It is said that the real contestants are the first and second bond mortgage holders—one desiring to have the road sold in order that they may bid it in and operate it; the others being equally desirous to have the present status remain unchanged—they being already in possession. It is also said that the wretched condition of the road, the inconvenient and unprofitable running time now in use, and the lack of proper connections with other roads, is a part of a scheme to so depreciate the value of the property that it can be bought for less than its real worth.

The trustees for the first mortgage bondholders are Luther C. Clark and Henry A. Barling, the latter taking the place of Gen. S. R. Curtis at the time of that gentleman's death.

FASHIONS.

How They Change Across the Continent.

To the Editor of the New York Graphic:

Let me give you the changes of fashion from New York to Omaha, as I make the trip from the metropolis to the West:

New York, Monday Morning.—As we ride up Fifth avenue, we notice our "thoroughbred" young ladies with their last Paris styles—we mean "swell" young ladies, of course. Our eyes follow the Fifth avenue procession of Worth's dresses.

What do we see?

Look at the "swell" young lady with the Worth toilet. There is a complete absence of panniers. Bustles cease to exist, and the young lady wraps the folds of her skirts tightly around her hips to show the human form beneath the woolen drapery. The fashionable New York girl is to-day is a draped statue—the bottom of the skirt hugging the feet. Her back is as straight as a board, her shoulders have erected themselves, and she stands proudly—a Diana.

The extra 176 yards of cloth which used to make up our New York belle's pannier, watteau, and polonaise have gone West; but untold yards of muslin have gone up about her neck, where it breaks out in gigantic white ruffles—ruffles which would have made Queen Elizabeth sigh—ruffles starched stiff and cutting the ears. The ruffles look like immense sideboards to keep the head from slooping over. The 176 yards of dress have gone into a neck ruffle. How could a young lady carry cloth enough for pannier and a Queen Elizabeth ruffle too? One had to give way, so panniers went out. Backs became suddenly straight. Crooked shoulders erected themselves. Bustles went down, and ruffles shot up like a rocket.

With the coming of ruffles and the going of panniers, we see other changes. The hat falls back on the head. A little while ago hats came over the forehead—sometimes away over the "bang-tailed" hair to the eyes. Gradually, during the winter, they have crept up to the crown of the head—then back, back, till we see them looking like sailors' hats, with the brim cocked up all around, and there they hang to the back of the head by two strings, with artificials dangling from behind.

Have you seen a little boy in the country with a straw hat tied on, standing in the wind? That's the way our "swell" young ladies look on Fifth avenue. In a word, I see hats off, ruffles four inches high, panniers down, shoulders back, back straight, and a big umbrella dangling to side; kid boots laced; four-buttoned gloves, lavender; ear-rings, yellow Etruscan; walk, a swagger from one side to the other, like a sailor; hair parted on one side; bust natural; dress sage green, trimmed with same; hair low behind and high in front, no curls. Girls wild on *redingotes*.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Tuesday.—The cars move on. Fashion changes so! Young ladies begin to come on the train with small panniers. Backs begin to bend and shoulders stoop forward. Newspapers rustle when young lady sits down. Ruffled collars only two inches high and sailors' glaze-top hats on the back of the head change to Tyrolean hats with feathers. They begin to get on the top of the head. Side-hair partings disappear, and front-hair in frizzes. Gloves (lilac) lose one button. Chicago young lady looks at a hoopless, straight-backed, scoop-bonneted, neck-ruffled old lady from Oregon, and can see the difference between her and a Fifth avenue young lady on the train. They both look so old-fashioned. Seventy-two yards in a Chicago girl's dress—color blue, thread-lace trimmings. Sailor's side swagger ceases, and kangaroo flip-flop commences. Kid boots, tipped with patent leather—buttoned. Black-hair higher and front-hair lower. One curl behind. Earrings, diamond solitares. Redingotes disappearing.

ROCK ISLAND.

Rock Island, Wednesday.—Wonderful! Panniers very large. Chicago *Times*, TRIBUNES, and Davenport *Democrat* in large quantities. Dress 98 yards—green, cotton-velvet trimming. Hoop skirts commence. Bustles first seen. Elizabethian collars one inch wide. Gloves, 2-buttoned—straw-colored. Tyrolean hat and feather on top of head changes to jaunty turban hat, tipping forward—bird on it. Roses and panzies, with velvet strings. Busts larger. Shoes shiny morocco—laced. Hair frizzled very low on the forehead. Two curls behind. Earrings diamond clusters. Shoulders bent very much forward. Hands dangle a little in front. Umbrellas disappear, and parasols commence. No vestige of sailor's swagger, but kangaroo flip-flap in full feather. Redingotes cease.

OMAHA.

Omaha, Thursday.—Revolution! *Panniers, watteaus*, and *polonaise* immense! Bustles gigantic. Store-room for *Alta Californians*, Salt Lake *Heralds*, and Minneapolis *Tribunes*. One hundred and thirty-eight yards in a dress—blue or yellow, trimmed with black cotton lace. Back hair very high, with three curls. Earrings French gilt (made in Maiden Lane). Gloves, 1-button kids—lemon-colored, embroidered with black. Parasols small. Morocco boots changed to farmer's satin—elastic sides. Hat, felt turban, trimmed with blue ribbon—red bird's wing on it. Hoops, skirts very large. Elizabethian collar disappears.

CONCLUSION.

New York and Omaha have changed places. The "swell" Omaha girl of to-day dresses about as our "swell" girls used to dress. Once we had *panniers* bad; now they're afflicted with them. They went like the epizootic—went like the kangaroo, flip-flop—went as the *polonaise* redingotes are going now. Our Miss-Thompson-girl-of-the-period has emigrated, and we've got a new draped statue right from Paris. We are proud of her erect shoulders, proud of her swelling chest, proud of her asserting womanhood. We are glad to change the cringing coryphee for the prouder statue of Diana.

May 6. ELI PERKINS.

The Suicide of Lord Delawarr.

London (April 26) Correspondence of the New York Times.

A very painful impression has been produced by the suicide of Lord Delawarr. He went down to Cambridge on Monday night, sat up all night at the inn, reading and walking up and down the room, went out early next morning and drowned himself in the Cam. He left two letters on the table, addressed to Mr. Harradine, steward of one of his estates, to whom he had already telegraphed to meet him at Cambridge. One ran as follows:

HARRADINE: My body will be found in the river, at the nearest point from the Bull Hotel, after turning to the left from the dam. DELAWARR.

The second ran thus:

HARRADINE: I have been the cause of the death of Miss Annie Nethercote, who had been living under my protection. I could not survive this, nor would the law allow it, so I shall be found in the river. Send word to Haringfield that I shall not be there. DELAWARR.

At the inquest the doctor who had attended Miss Nethercote, at Lord Delawarr's request—he had no previous acquaintance with the latter—from last September to her death on April 6, stated that she died from syncope, resulting from irritation of the stomach. The irritation seemed to proceed from the use of stimulants; she was a hard drinker, and Lord Delawarr was afraid to give her money lest she should spend it in this way. His Lordship seemed very fond of her and exceedingly attentive to her. After her death he was much agitated, and said he feared she had not had sufficient nourishment. The doctor assured him that there was no ground for this opinion. The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity. Lord Delawarr was a man of very regular business-like habits. He had been in the army, had served with distinction in India, and risen to the rank of Major-General. He was about 60 years of age. He was unmarried, and his younger brother, a clergyman, succeeds to the title. Part of his property consists of Knole Park, one of the finest historical parks and mansions in the country.

A CURIOUS CATASTROPHE.

Three Men Successively Descend into a Lime-Kiln, and are Overpowered by Noxious Gases—Two of Them Dead.

Easton, Pa. (May 8), Dispatch to the New York Herald.

The story of a most melancholy and terrible catastrophe comes from Nazareth, Lehigh County, by which two leading citizens met their death in a horrible manner. A lime-kiln belonging to one of them, named Lichtenwallner, had become choked, and on Monday evening last he, with a neighbor named Haldeman, mounted the kiln, and with a long iron rod forced a hole down through the lime. When the passage was made a jet of sulphurous gas rushed upward, and Lichtenwallner was overpowered by its fumes before he could get away. His companion, to his horror, saw him pitch head first into the kiln. Supposing he had lost his balance, Haldeman rushed to the spot where Lichtenwallner had stood, to render him aid in getting out. There was a large quantity of lime in the kiln, and Mr. Haldeman, seeing his companion lying upon it, bent forward and actually succeeded in getting hold of him. As he raised up, the sulphurous fumes struck Haldeman in the face, and he instantly lost consciousness, and fell after Mr. Lichtenwallner into the kiln. Theodore Walters, a man living on the Bath road, was driving by at the time Haldeman ran up to the top of the kiln. Attracted by his actions, Walters started up to see what was the matter. Before he reached the top he saw Haldeman fall into the pit. Walters made all haste, and, seizing a ladder that was near the kiln, ran to the top and lowered it down to where the men were lying. Seeing that they both were unconscious, he ran down the ladder, and, seizing the body of Lichtenwallner, started up with it. Before he reached the top he, too, was overpowered by the noxious vapor, and fell back into the kiln. Fortunately some parties working near had seen Walters go down into the kiln, and, surmising that something was wrong, proceeded thither. They reached the top just as Walters, in his noble effort to rescue the bodies of the two unfortunate men, had fallen down unconscious. One of the new comers, without an instant's delay, rushed down the ladder, and, seizing the body of Walters, succeeded in reaching the top with it, but not without feeling the effects of the gas. Walters was laid on the ground, and a boy dispatched for a doctor. His rescuer, after getting a breath of fresh air, again risked his life to bring out the other bodies. He rescued them both, by which time Walters had been restored to consciousness. Lichtenwallner and Haldeman, however, were dead.

Both Walters and the man who rescued him are reported as suffering severely from the effects of the suffocating gas.

BLOOMINGTON.

Suicide—Meeting of the State Medical Society.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 11.—At Danvers, near this city, on last Friday night, a German named John Feltman committed suicide by taking internally a quantity of a liniment prescribed for rheumatism, from which he has for some time been suffering. Cause, tired of life and wife.

The City Council and Board of Education of this city, in conjunction with the County Medical Society, have arranged an excellent programme for the entertainment of the members of the State Medical Society, which is to convene here on the 20th and 21st.

THE MODOCS.

They Decide Upon a Change of Base.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—A dispatch received from Yreka to-night, says William Hathaway, army packer, left Gen. Davis' headquarters yesterday morning, and arrived here last night. He brings the latest news from the camp, having started twelve hours after the regular courier, Donald McKay. The Warm Spring scouts found the Modocs in the lava beds, four miles south of their old stronghold, near the foot of Snow Mountain, where they are strongly entrenched.

Fatal Affrays in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 11.—Last night about 10 o'clock, Tom Curley and George Ragan, both colored, had an altercation at the corner of Avery and Elliott streets about a woman, when the former shot the latter, inflicting a mortal wound. Curley escaped.

This afternoon Joe Hawkins and Bill Johnson, two notorious negro desperadoes, had a fight in Gayoso street, in a locality known as "Hell's Half Acre," about a woman. Johnson drew a pistol and shot Hawkins through the breast. Hawkins drew a large knife, and springing on Johnson, stabbed him three times and then fell back a corpse. Johnson was conveyed to the station-house in a dying condition.

The Centennial Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 10.—Ex-Gov. Hawley was to-day re-elected President, and Campbell, of Indiana, Secretary, of the Centennial Commission. The Commission this afternoon elected the following Executive Committee: Daniel J. Morrill, Pennsylvania; Geo. H. Corliss, Rhode Island; James T. Earle, Maryland; John Lynch, Louisiana; John G. Stevens, New Jersey; Walter W. Wood, Virginia; Alfred T. Goshorn, Ohio; Geo. B. Loring, Massachusetts; Richard C. McCormick, Arizona; Lewis W. Smith, Georgia; Chas. H. Marshall, New York; W. H. Parsons, Texas, and Alex. R. Boteler, West Virginia.

The Search for the Murderous Benders.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—Thos. Bires, a detective of Kansas, arrived here yesterday on the trail of the Bender family, upon whose premises so many bodies of murdered men have recently been found. He has the authority of Gov. Osborn, of Kansas, to hunt the assassins down, regardless of expense. Chief McDonough, of this city, will render all assistance possible. Already information has been received of parties here who have told more about the murders than they ought to know as innocent people.

American Evangelical Alliance.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 11.—The Pittsburgh branch of the American Evangelical Alliance celebrated its third anniversary in Christ Methodist Church in this city, this evening. The Hon. Felix R. Brunot presided, and interesting speeches were delivered by Dr. Schopp, Dr. Persching, and the Hon. J. H. W. Stuckerbreg. The congregation was very large, and the greatest interest was manifested.

The Chicago Jubilee.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 11.—His Excellency, Gov. Carpenter, has received and acknowledged an invitation of the Committee of Arrangements to be present in Chicago during the Jubilee week, the first week in June, and will make one of the number Iowa will send to the festivities commemorating the great rebuilding.

Fall of a Building.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 10.—The upper floor of Davis Roper & Co.'s store, an iron-front building, broke through to-day under the pressure of 300 barrels of flour. Several persons were seriously injured, including H. C. Davis, W. T. Hubbard, and Mr. Allen. A number of others were slightly hurt. Loss by the accident, $17,000.

The Labor Question.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The strike of the gasmen in Brooklyn continues, but the Company has obtained a large number of experienced men from Jersey City, and from the Metropolitan Gas Company, New York, and assert that the Brooklyn works will be in full operation to-morrow.

Fatally Stabbed.

COLUMBUS, O., May 12.—During an altercation yesterday between four carpenters, Henry Bush was stabbed, it is feared, fatally, by Francis M. Owens, aged 19 years. Owens was supplied with money to make his escape after the cutting, but was arrested twenty-four miles north of this city last night.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The lucky man who drew the $10,000 prize in the Milwaukee Market Association Gift Enterprise, is J. P. L. Lander, of St. Louis. Notification to this effect was received on Saturday.

A gang of thieves accompanying Forepaugh's circus robbed a safe and the cash-drawers of five or six persons, at Richmond, Ind., on Saturday, getting about $1,000. One of the gang was arrested in the act of picking a gold watch; another watch was found on his person. The property was identified, and the thief is in jail.

Suicides.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—A man whose name is supposed to be Paul Eirch committed suicide this morning by jumping into the river from the suspension bridge, a distance of sixty-four feet.

A Heroic Girl.

From the Evansville (Ind.) Journal.

On Monday, a little girl named Lizzie Boulnad, who resides in Woodlawn, Ill., was walking upon the track of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railway going toward Roaches, the next station beyond Woodlawn. Upon passing around a curve, she discovered a pile of brush upon the track, which she commenced to remove. While removing the brush, she discovered a tie concealed beneath, one end wedged under one rail and the other end upon the other rail. She made a heroic effort to remove the tie, but had not sufficient strength. Just then she heard the train that left here on Monday morning coming around the curve. She ran back on the track waving her parasol to warn the engineer of danger. The signal was seen, the air-brakes applied, and the engine reversed, but the train was not fully stopped until it struck the tie, but with so little momentum as to do no damage. It was manifest some fiend had planned to throw a train from the track, which might have proved successful and disastrous had not this heroic girl removed the brush and given timely warning to the engineer. The little heroine was taken up by Conductor W. B. Craw and carried free to Roaches, and we have no doubt the railroad bompany will reward her liberally for her thoughtfulness and her effort to save the train.

Robbing the Mails.

From the Rock Island (Ill.) Argus, May 10.

A young man about 19 years of age, named Thomas P. Sargent, was yesterday arrested by a special agent of the Post-Office Department for robbing the mail. He is a son of Porter Sargent, an excellent man of about 70 years of age, who was, some four years ago, at the instance of E. B. Washburne, appointed Postal Clerk on the Western Union Railroad, his route being between this city and Racine, Wis. Latterly, on account of his age and feeble health, his son Thomas has been assisting him in distributing his mails, in the morning, going up as far as Watertown and returning on the freight. While his father's back was toward him, he has, several times, managed to steal registered letters, and has, at last, been caught. The amount is not large, and he has turned out his diamond ring, valued at $120, and a watch valued at $100, which will sell for enough to repay those who have been robbed. As soon as his father learned that he was suspected he made him confess everything, and do it in writing. He was then taken before United States Commissioner E. D. Sweeney, of this city, who held him to bail in $800, in default of which he delivered him to the Sheriff, and he is now (Saturday, 10th) in jail, awaiting the return of his father from Racine to-night, to see what can be done about bail. If bail cannot be furnished he will be sent to Chicago to await his trial in the United States Court. The penalty for his crime is not less than one nor more than five years in the Penitentiary. His father was for many years Postmaster at Savannah, Carroll County, Illinois. No one blames anybody but the boy; and his parents and relatives have the sympathy of everybody. The boy was not in the habit of drinking a drop of stimulants of any kind, nor can we learn that he had any habits of dissipation except smoking. His fault seems to have been in gambling, in which he was, of course, fleeced, and resorted to robbery to keep up his position among the young men.

Weekly Review of the Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 11.—BEEVES—The general features of this week's market have been so favorable as in a great measure to compensate dealers for the losses of last week. The market has ruled fairly active, and the attendance throughout good, with large attendance of local buyers and butchers. The market opened auspiciously on Thursday at the ruling prices of last week. Sales amounted to over 800 head on Friday. The attendance from New York and the East was large, besides a goodly number of local buyers. After a little bidding off by buyers, the market became active, and the sales made were at prices probably a full ¼c higher, live weight, than on Friday of last week. Buying was quite rapid. Sales 1,500 head yesterday. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, the market ruled active. Between 6 and 7 o'clock a. m. over 30 car loads were disposed of. The market continued active. The sales of the day were 2,000 head. On Saturday night 7 car loads remained in the yards unsold, and these were all disposed of this morning. To-day's receipts, 56 car loads, including 1 car of State. The average quality this week is about the same as last receipts, comprising mostly light and medium weights, with a scarcity of extra. There is marked scarcity of cattle in Buffalo and New York. In consequence the market closed firm at ¼c ℘ lb advance over the main ruling of last week. The highest price obtained was 7¼c, but the main ruling was from 5¾@6¾c ℘ lb.

MILCH COWS—Receipts this week, 3 car loads of good average quality, most of which were taken by local buyers and dairymen, for the supply of river counties, at from $45.00@65.00 ℘ head. The demand is active at a slight advance over the prices of last week.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts slightly in advance of last week, of average quality. The market opened at an advance of ⅛ to ¼c per lb. A slight falling off in the demand was experienced during the latter part of the week, and the market closed firm at the opening prices. Texas sheep are coming forward and are being taken by buyers readily. There is a marked scarcity of shorn sheep. We quote State and Western sheep at 5@6¾c, spring lambs at 10@10¼c per lb.

DEATHS.

SMITH—May 11, F. E., son of J. L. and Effie Smith, of this city, aged 15 weeks.
The funeral will take place at 10 a. m. from 53 Harrison-st., near State. All friends of the family are respectfully invited.

EISENSTALDT—On the 10th inst., Minnie, beloved daughter of Isadore and Sarah Eisenstaldt, aged 5 years.

Oh, little one, how much we miss you,
Yes, miss you, such a time as this,
You ne'er more will come to pa and ma; you
Ne'er will give us your morning kiss;
You left us with a painful thrust,
But from dust you came, thence return you must.

RUDOLPH—On Sunday, May 11, at 2 o'clock p. m., Benedict Rudolph, aged 65 years and 1 month.
Funeral to take place on Tuesday, May 13, at 1 o'clock p. m., from residence No. 496 Warren-av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WARNER—On Sunday, May 11, at No. 454 State-st., of typhoid fever, Augusta Warner, aged 23 years.
Funeral from the residence on Tuesday.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

CONTINUED SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, AT AUCTION,
Wednesday Afternoon and Evening,
May 14, at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 o'clock,
At Store 948 Wabash-av.,
Cor. Twenty-first-st., under the Woodruff Hotel.

This is the POSITIVE CLOSING SALE of this valuable collection, comprising many Elegant Paintings of the best Foreign and American Schools, and contains representative Pictures of the following well-known Artists:

Cicile Ferrere,	Van Starkenburg,	E. D. Lewis,
Zack Noterman,	Jacques Carabain,	W. L. Sontag,
Otto Erdeman,	Carl Becker,	Harry Young,
Louis Robbe,	G. Sus,	A. Van Willis,
Francois Musin,	H. Van Seben,	J. C. Wiggins,
E. Castan,	Prof. A. Boil,	Van Severdonk,
L. Lampe,	Van Lockhurst,	F. Deschamps,
B. Voltz,	Van Lamputton,	H. Lot.
Amberg,	E. Morris,	

These valuable paintings will positively be closed on Wednesday afternoon and evening, May 14.
The collection will be on exhibition Monday and Tuesday, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., and until time of sale.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT SALE.
The Entire Stock of ALFONSE L. MANDEL
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY MORNING, May 13, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesroom, 87 Market-st.,
Consisting of large lot of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COATINGS, SUITINGS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC., ETC. ALSO, AT SAME TIME, FULL LINE GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, LADIES' LINEN SUITS, CUFFS, COLLARS, LACES, RIBBONS, UNDERWEAR, BOWS, RUFFLING, ETC.
By order of R. E. JENKINS, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

5,000 Doz. Perfumery
At Auction,
On Tuesday Morning, May 13, at 10 o'clock,
AT OUR SALESROOM,
87 MARKET-ST.
Sale positive and without reserve.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY.
Large Hall Vases, Groups, Statuettes and Urns, Alabaster Statuettes, Agate, Bardiglio, and Siena Vases; Roman, Etruscan, & Grecian Vases, Card Receivers, etc.,
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY MORNING, May 13, at 10 o'c'k,
BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
This collection is a very fine one. It will be on exhibition on MONDAY, and the morning of the sale. Ladies are invited to examine the many beautiful works of art.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE NEW TOP BUGGIES,
OPEN WAGONS,
Phaetons, Democrat and Express Wagons, Double and Single Harness,
AT AUCTION,
At 25 and 31 West Washington-st.,
Wednesday Morning, at 10 o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 14,
TRADE SALE OF
White, Granite and Yellow Ware,
ASSORTED GLASS,
TABLE CUTLERY, HARDWARE,
WINDOW, GLASS, &C.,
On Wednesday, May 14, at 10 o'clock,
55 AND 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 15,
DRY GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Straw Goods, Carpeting,
Boots and Shoes, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, May 15, at 9¼ o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CREDIT SALE,
May 20, 21 and 22.
THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF THE
TREMONT HOUSE,
AT AUCTION.
By WM. A BUTTERS & CO., on the premises, corner of Michigan-av. and Congress-st., the sale commencing TUESDAY MORNING, May 20, at 10 o'clock, in the LADIES' PARLOR, disposing of the fine Rosewood Inlaid Suits, in Green and Crimson Plush, Marble-top Tables, massive Mantel Mirror, B. W. and Gold Cornice, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Piano Forte, Velvet Carpet, Rich Gilt Chandeliers; all the furniture of the GENTS' PARLOR; thence to the
SLEEPING ROOMS.
Rich Black Walnut and Gold and Black Walnut Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Ladies' Dressing Cases, M. T. Tables, C. S. Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins and Cornices, Hair Mattresses and Feather Pillows of best quality, Bed Springs, Sheets, Blankets, Spreads, English Body and Tapestry Carpets, rich Mantel and other Mirrors, Gas, Chandeliers, Stoves, Pipes, etc. Thence to the
DINING ROOM.
All the French China, Cut Glass, Goblets, Wines, Hecks, Silver-Plated Table Cutlery, Castors, Spoons, Forks, Butter Dishes, Table Linen, B. W. Dining-Tables, Chairs, etc.
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
Tables, Copper Saucepans, Broilers, Boilers, Range, and all the utensils for cooking.
LAUNDRY.
Steam Boiler, latest improved machinery for washing, wringing and mangling.
BILLIARD ROOM.
4 Billiard Tables, complete; Chairs, Settees, Chandeliers, Bar, Bar Fixtures, etc.
OFFICE FURNITURE.
Table, Desks, Arm-Chairs, Settees, Safes, Mirrors, Chandeliers, Regulator, etc.
TERMS OF SALE.
$1,000 and under, cash; over $1,000, and under $3,000, 4 months; over $3,000, and under $5,000, 6 and 9 months; over $5,000, 12 and 18 months. All notes bearing 8 per cent interest per annum, with approved security.
DEPOSITS.
A sufficient amount to secure the prompt settlement of bills will be required from EVERY PURCHASER.
FOR INSPECTION.
The House will bv open on Saturday and Monday before the sale.
HOTEL FOR RENT.
The Michigan-av. part with 75 rooms, and Congress Hall with 50 rooms, will be rented separately or together, at a low rent.
JOHN B. DRAKE, Proprietor.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
Dry Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.
LADIES' SPRING SHAWLS, in great variety.
Gents', Ladies', and Children's Underwear. Ladies' and Misses' Seaside Hats, and an invoice of JAPANESE FANS.
On TUESDAY, May 13, 1873, at 9 1-2 a. m.
At 11 o'clock same morning special sale of 50 Rolls Ingrain Capets, by the piece only.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 22, 24, 26 Randolph-st.

CATALOGUE AUCTION SALE
On Wednesday, May 14, at 9 1-2 a. m.
When GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.,
WILL CLOSE OUT
500 CASES
Men's, Women's, and Child's Leather and Serge
BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS,
Of superior make and quality.

By HAVENS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 83 South Canal-st.
Mammoth Bird Sale,
Monday, May 12, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Tremendous Slaughter!
460 CENTRE-AV., near Blue Island-av.
That elegant stock of
DRY GOODS, &c., &c.
To be closed out without reserve Monday Afternoon and Evening, at 3 and 7½ p. m., by
HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
Underwriters' Sale.
On Wednesday, May 14, at 9:30 o'clock, at 24 and 26 West Washington-st., the entire wholesale stock of Peter Smith, damaged by the late fire on Washington-st., will be closed out at auction, without reserve, for the benefit of the Underwriters.
A large lot of hosiery, notions, hardware, cutlery, gents' furnishing goods, boots and shoes, &c. Sale to continue from day to day until the entire stock is closed out.
PETER SMITH, Auctioneer.

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